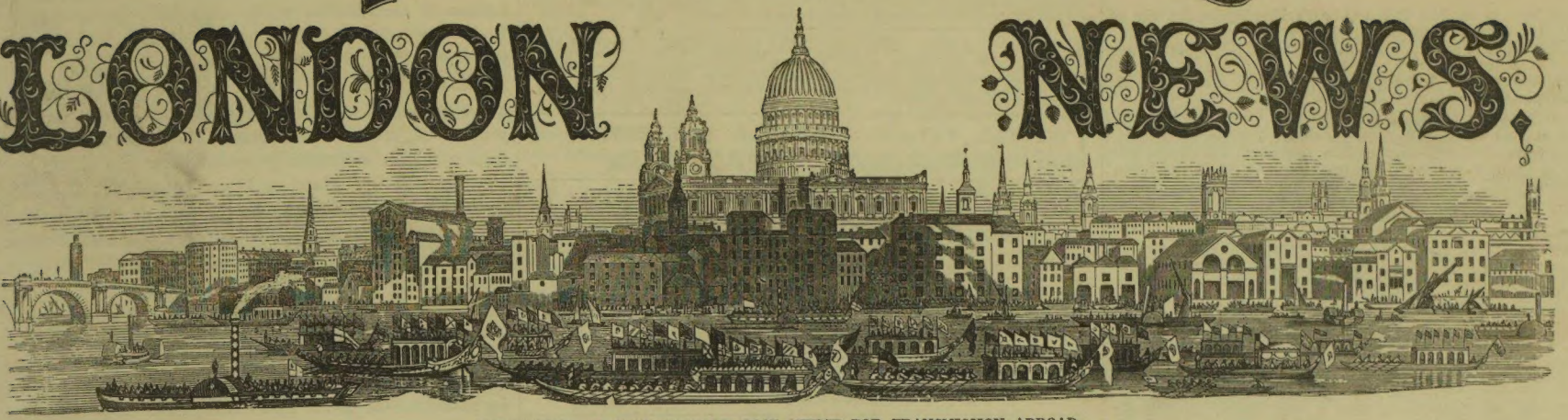


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 1933.—VOL. LXIX.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1876.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS {SIXPENCE. By Post, 6d.



THE AMERICAN CENTENARY FESTIVAL: SKETCHES IN PHILADELPHIA, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., at 56, Belsize Park, the wife of Alfred Sandilands, of a son.

On the 8th inst., at 23, The Boltons, South Kensington, the wife of Charles Frederick Haywood, of a son.

On the 8th inst., at Hill Foot, Ulverston, the wife of Miles Kennedy—a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at 22, Warwick-square, London, Lady Adelaide Percival-Peirse, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, London, by the Rev. R. G. Wall, Frederick Watson, Captain 11th Regiment, son of the late Thomas Watson, Esq., of Bitterswell, Leicestershire, to Annie Catherine, eldest daughter of C. R. Collins, Esq., of Strath Culin, Devon.

On the 5th inst., at St. Michael's, Chester-square, by the Rev. J. Fleming, Herbert Flowers, Esq., to Lady Agnes Duff, youngest daughter to the Earl of Fife.

On the 3rd inst., at St. Mark's Church, Surbiton, by the Rev. George Charles Lickson, Vicar of Messingham, Lincolnshire, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Canon Burney, Vicar of the parish, Arthur Richard Oldman, Esq., of Serjeant's Inn and Surbiton, to Helen Annette (Ellis), second daughter of Frederick Durant Deare, Esq., of Ditton-hill, Surrey.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at Rhianna, Lady Sarah E. Hay-Williams, widow of the late Sir John Hay-Williams, second Baronet, of Bodelwyddan, aged 75 years.

On the 8th inst., at Biggleswade, after a long illness, Admiral Sir Charles Talbot, K.C.B., in the 75th year of his age.

On the 5th inst., at his residence, 20, Hyde Park-terrace, William Smith, Esq., of Newlands, Sydenham, and Great Peatling Lodge, Leicestershire. R.I.P. Friends will please accept this intimation.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 19.

SUNDAY, Aug. 13.	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16.
Ninth Sunday after Trinity. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Anderson; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. J. Knox-Little, Vicar of St. Alban's, Manchester.	The Queen's visit to Edinburgh. Horticultural Society, 11 a.m. Blackpool Agricultural Show. Athletic Sports: Blandford Literary Institution. South Kensington Museum: science lectures, 10 a.m. Professor Kennedy on Kinematical Models; 4 p.m., Mr. Froude, on the Laws of Fluid Resistance as they affect Ships. Regatta: Royal Albert Yacht Club, Southsea.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Duckworth. St. James's Chapel Royal, noon, probably the Rev. George Mathias. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. G. Jepson. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. W. J. Knox Little; 7 p.m., the Rev. C. E. Wright, Vicar of Grosvenor Chapel.	THURSDAY, Aug. 17. Durham County Agricultural Show, Sunderland. Memorial to the Prince Consort at Edinburgh, to be inaugurated by the Queen. South Kensington Museum: science lectures, 10 a.m., Professor Kennedy, Kinematical Models; 4 p.m., Mr. Froude, Propulsion of Ships. Regatta: Corinthian Yacht Club: match for ten and five tonners; Penguin Boat Club, Sareusbury.
MONDAY, Aug. 14.	FRIDAY, Aug. 18.
South Kensington Museum, science lectures, 10 a.m., Professor Barrett. Simple Apparatus for teaching Physics. 4 p.m., Professor Geikie on Geological Maps and Surveying. Free lectures on Loan Collection; 8 p.m. (Mr. W. J. Harrison on the Study of Local Geology, with illustrations from Leicestershire).	Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, born, 1830. South Kensington Museum: science lectures, 10 a.m., Professor Barrett, Sources of Electricity; 4 p.m., Conduction of Heat. Bournemouth Club Regatta.
Regatta: Tenby, Southampton Yacht Club; Bristol, Channel Yacht Club (six days).	SATURDAY, Aug. 19.
TUESDAY, Aug. 15.	New moon, 0.25 a.m. Oldham Agricultural Show. South Kensington Museum: free lecture on Loan Collection, 8 p.m. (Professor Barrett). Royal Dorset Yacht Club: Channel race from Cowes to Weymouth Roads.
Assumption of the Virgin Mary. Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m. South Kensington Museum, free lecture on Loan Collection, 8 p.m. (Professor E. Hull on the Physical Geography of Ireland as compared with that of Great Britain).	
South Kensington Museum, science lectures, 10 a.m. (Professor G. Forbes on Thermo-Dynamics, 4 p.m.; Professor Geikie on Geological Surveying).	
BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.	
MONDAY, Aug. 14.—Thirty-third annual meeting at Bodmin: Reception by the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, President, at Cotele; dinner at Bodmin, 7 p.m., the President's Address.	
TUESDAY, Aug. 15.—Excursion to Tintagel, 9 a.m.; evening meeting, Bodmin, 8.30 p.m.	
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16.—Excursion to St. Benet's Priory, Ristormel Castle, &c., 9 a.m.; evening meeting, Bodmin, 8.30 p.m.	
THURSDAY, Aug. 17.—Excursion to Launceston, 9 a.m.; conversazione at Bodmin (if time), 8.30 p.m.	
FRIDAY, Aug. 18.—Excursion to Truro; visit to Royal Institution.	
SATURDAY, Aug. 19.—Excursion to Boscastle, Sennen Church, Land's End, &c., 9.30 a.m.; evening meeting, 8.30 p.m.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat 51° 28' N.; Long. 0° 18' 47' W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.			
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum. read at 10 P.M.	Maximum. read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Motion in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	
Inches	°	°	°	0-10	°	°			Miles.	In.	
Aug.	2	29.964	61.3	44.0	56	6	47.6	74.0	W. S.	404	241
	3	29.906	62.3	53.4	74	6	58.0	71.2	S. WSW.	390	400
	4	29.989	59.4	54.0	83	10	54.7	70.0	SW. SSW.	245	475
	5	30.168	62.0	46.8	60	5	57.7	72.4	NW. W. SW.	170	600
	6	30.246	61.4	51.8	72	—	52.4	74.4	WSW. SW.	242	000
	7	30.128	66.5	56.5	72	3	58.9	78.7	SW.	199	000
	8	30.115	65.9	55.6	71	0	56.9	80.6	SW. W.	60	000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.900	29.463	29.992	30.118	30.269	30.163	30.148
Temperature of Air	63.8°	63.8°	64.0°	63.4°	63.7°	63.7°	63.7°
Temperature of Evaporation	57.7°	61.1°	58.4°	56.0°	56.9°	61.0°	61.1°
Direction of Wind	SW.	WSW.	SW.	WNW.	WSW.	WSW.	W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 19.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 44	7 8	7 26	8 8	8 46	9 32	10 20

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, AUG. 12, contains:—

Miss Angelina Claude.
The Balcony Scene from "Romeo and Juliet." After a Painting by Hans Makart.
The Great Cricket Week at Canterbury—The First Day—Sketches on the Ground and in the City. From our Special Artist.
"Ranger," the Champion Setter.
The Manchester Horse and Hound Show. By J. Sturgess.
By-the-Bye. Circular Notes. Famous Actors of the Last Century. Brief Authority. A Day at the Bedford Hotel, Balham. A Ramble about Canterbury. Stage Dancing. Cricket at Canterbury. Athletics, &c., by "Exon." Evening Amusements in Paris. Music. The Drama. Angling. Turfiana, by "Skylark." Principal Races Past. Chess. Athletics. Yachting. Shooting. And all the Sporting, Dramatic, Musical, and Athletic News of the Week.
Office, 148, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

DORE'S TWO GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING PRETORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed), each 33 by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Plato's Wife," "Christian Martyr," "Night of the Crucifixion," "House of Calaphas," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION, DUDLEY GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, consisting of Drawings, Etchings, Engravings, and a Series of Implements, Materials, Blocks, Plates, &c., to illustrate the Processes of Line and Wood Engraving and Etching. Open from Ten till Six. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ROBERT F. McNAIR, Sec.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the reception and sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars apply to Mr. G. W. WARR, Crystal Palace.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending AUG. 19. MONDAY, AUG. 14 to SATURDAY, AUG. 19.—Myers's Great Hippodrome. Two performances daily. THURSDAY, AUG. 17.—Fireworks and Races in addition to above. Monday, Sixpence; other days, One Shilling, or by Guinea Season Ticket.

ST. JAMES'S HALL. THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS' NEW PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT. Every Night at Eight: Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight. Pantofoles, &c.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Private Boxes, 2s. 12s. 6d. and 3s. 11s. 6d. No fees. No charge for Programmes.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION at AIX-LES-CHAPPELLES.—Beginning of LECTURES, OCT. 1. Prospectuses, Plan of Lectures, and Conditions of Admission may be had on application to the Director.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1876.

The sanguinary struggle between the Porte and her vassal province Serbia may be said to be virtually closed. The capture and destruction of the towns of Krujasevatz and Saitschar have opened to the Turks an almost unobstructed road into the interior of the country. Further military resistance must be looked upon as hopeless. There may be still some fighting, but there can be no possibility that the armies of Serbia will be able to rally, or to offer more than an occasional and local resistance to their enemy. The population of Serbia have already begun to reap the bitter fruits of a war into which they rushed with thoughtless impetuosity. They have borne themselves gallantly. They are no braggarts. They have avouched by their deeds in the field the sincerity of their professions among their friends. Their expectations, however, have not been fulfilled. Possibly their leaders have not been competent for the arduous enterprise which they essayed to conduct. Their means have been scanty. Their military equipments and discipline have been far below those of their antagonist. The impulse which pushed them into the contest, however qualified by ambitious desires and hopes, was mainly one of sympathy with the sufferings of their race in other parts of Turkey, and was, no doubt, to a large extent inspired by the history and traditions of their own country. Europe will pity them, will admire their heroism, and will not look too scrutinisingly into their motives. Their defeat will, perhaps, serve them almost equally with victory, if victory had been achieved by their prowess. They will not be suffered to perish. That they will have to endure the natural consequences of their rash undertaking, to even a much greater extent than they have already done, is likely enough. They have provoked a foe little distinguished for bowels of mercy. Diplomatic intervention cannot be arranged without some delay, and a few days may suffice to expose the Servians to unspeakable miseries, even if they be not inflicted directly by Turkish hands.

The campaign was a mistake. The declaration of war by Serbia was prompted by expectations which, however plausible, were not fulfilled. They did not imagine that they were about to measure their unaided strength with the overwhelmingly superior strength of the Ottoman Empire. They counted upon a general rising of the Christian population in other provinces. They thought the Porte would be embarrassed and its energies paralysed by the simultaneous movement in all parts of its dominions of those who hated its rule. They trusted, perhaps, that the European Powers, but especially Russia, would feel themselves compelled to interpose in the strife. In all these matters they have been grievously disappointed. No favourable chance upon which they had, to some extent, relied has been realised. They have been left by fortune to find out their own weakness. That they have borne themselves, in the unequal struggle, with conspicuous gallantry no one who has followed the course of events will think of questioning. But imagination is a very uncertain ally in the prosecution of war, the movements of which, to be depended upon, should be based upon scientific calculation. The general result of the error they have committed will, perhaps, teach them that the noblest impulses of human nature, even when animated by intense patriotism, do not necessarily justify an appeal to the sword.

The Powers, we hope, will unanimously recognise the present position of affairs as one calling for their mediation between the combatants. It is time that an armistice were proposed, and, if necessary, enforced. The calamities likely to ensue should the struggle be protracted are too great to be permitted, if they can be prevented. This is no ordinary contest between the military representatives of different nations. As far as Serbia is concerned, it involves immense suffering on the part of women and children. Unoffending as they are, and for the most part must be, they are nevertheless exposed to some of the direct miseries of war. The Bulgarian atrocities (now fully confirmed by official investigation)

have spread abroad throughout Turkey a conviction that what are called civilised modes of warfare are alien to the habits of the Turks, more especially those which have been brought in shoals from Asia. The consequence is that the unarmed population of the provinces against which the forces of the Porte are directed are exposed to cruelties, depredations, outrages, and even massacres, more to be dreaded than the more direct calamities which necessarily accompany the shock of arms. People will not stay at home to subject themselves to such treatment as they believe—and, it must be admitted, upon strong evidence—victorious Turkish troops will certainly impose upon them. The aged—the impotent—women, whether matrons or virgins—children, whose incipient faculties are not yet able to comprehend the causes of the hardships they have to sustain—hurry, with such goods as they can carry with them, into inhospitable mountain districts, whenever their homes are threatened by invading Turks. The roads are choked with fugitives. The sun smites them by day, and, not unfrequently, storms overtake them by night. The villages which they have evacuated are set on fire, and there is no prospect before them but privation, penury, and, in all probability, death.

This state of things must not be allowed to continue. Humanity calls for an instant termination of it at whatever cost. It is a blot on the reputation of Europe. For, after all, the Powers which allow it to continue unremedied will be responsible for the atrocities that may ensue. We cannot doubt, however, that they will act, and that promptly. Even the Porte will probably acquiesce with little reluctance in their intervention. All its resources have been drained. All its energies have been put forth to subdue its rebellious vassals. It has vindicated its threatened sovereignty. But it can but little desire to protract the process which is rapidly eating away its remaining strength. The Treaty Powers, we apprehend, will find no serious indisposition on either side to listen to their suggestions or to accept their mediation. A final settlement of the relations of the Porte to its discontented provinces cannot, perhaps, be immediately expected. But surely the present terrible strife may be put an end to, and the Eastern Question may in the course of the next six months be so far arranged as to guarantee the civilised world against any repetition (during the present generation, at least) of the heartrending scenes of which South-Eastern Europe has of late been the theatre.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, continues at Osborne House. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Hereditary Grand Duke arrived at Osborne on a visit to her Majesty on Thursday week, their Royal Highnesses having been met at Southampton by Colonel Du Plat, Equerry in Waiting, who attended them to Osborne. The Queen's dinner party included the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Hereditary Grand Duke, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, the Countess of Gainsborough, the Hon. Mrs. Hardinge, Lord Suffield, and Sir Thomas Biddulph. The Grand Duke and Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz left the next day for London. Colonel Du Plat attended their Royal Highnesses to Portsmouth. Mr. R. B. Morier, C.B. (Minister at Lisbon), and Mrs. Morier, and Sir John and Lady Cowell, dined with her Majesty.

The Princess of Wales visited the Queen on Saturday last and remained to luncheon. The Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, had an audience of her Majesty. Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury and Lord and Lady Colville dined with the Queen.

Sunday was the anniversary of the birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh. Her Majesty's ship Hector, guardship at Cowes, fired a Royal salute, on Monday, in honour of the birthday. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero. The Prince and Princess of Wales lunched with her Majesty. The Earl and Countess of Hardwicke and the Earl and Countess of Wilton dined with the Queen on Monday.

Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily.

According to present arrangements the Court will leave Osborne next Tuesday for Balmoral.

Lady Waterpark has succeeded the Countess of Gainsborough as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their family, continue at Osborne Cottage. Their Royal Highnesses have been cruising in the Solent in their yacht almost daily, and have witnessed the Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta. The Prince was elected a member of the club, on Monday, at a meeting held at the Club-house, Ryde—the Commodore, the Marquis of Exeter, presiding.

The Empress Eugénie arrived at Dover from Chiselhurst, on Tuesday, and left for Ostend en route for Cologne.

The Duchess of Teck was present at the annual Barnes and Mortlake Regatta, last Saturday, and distributed the prizes to the successful competitors.

The Duke of Cambridge left Gloucester House, on Sunday, en route for Homburg.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, attended by Baron Both and Captain von Plats, left St. James's Palace, on Monday, for the Continent, en route to Homburg.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz left St. James's Palace, on Tuesday, to pay a series of visits in Scotland.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose arrived last week at Buchanan House, Stirlingshire, from Riddlesworth Park, Mr. Stirling Crawford's seat in Norfolk. On their arrival the noble Duke and his young Duchess met with a cordial reception from their tenantry.

The Duke of Buccleuch and Lady Mary Scott have gone on a visit to Mr. Cameron of Lochiel, M.P., and Lady Margaret Cameron, at Achnacarry, Fort William, Inverness.

The Duke of Grafton left his residence in Grosvenor-place, on Saturday last, for Euston Hall, Suffolk.

The Duke of Marlborough has arrived at Cowes from Blenheim Palace.

The Duke of Westminster has left Grosvenor House for Eaton Hall, Cheshire, to join the Duchess of Westminster.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, with the Marquis of Stafford and the Ladies Gower, have left Stafford House, St. James's, for Trentham.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailsa have arrived at Cowes, Isle of Wight.

The Marquis of Hertford has arrived at Ragley Hall, Warwickshire.

The Earl and Countess of Normanton have arrived at Somerley, Hants.

The Earl and Countess of Haddington and Lady Ruth Baillie Hamilton have left Wilton-place for their seat in Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Enniskillen have arrived at Florence Court, their seat in Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Bradford and Lady Mabel Bridgeman have left town for Castle Bromwich.

The Earl and Countess of Listowel have left Kingston House, Prince's-gate for Convamore, Fermoy, their seat in the county of Cork.

The Earl and Countess of Rosse have arrived at Heaton Hall, Bradford.

The Earl and Countess of Galloway have left their residence in Upper Grosvenor-street for the Continent.

Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam have arrived at Wentworth House, Rotherham, Yorkshire.

The Earl of Durham has arrived at Lambton Castle, Durham.

The Countess Dowager of Antrim has arrived at Holy Trinity Rectory, Guildford.

Earl Brownlow has left England for a tour in Iceland.

The Earl of Ilchester has left London for a tour in America.

Viscount Eversley and the Hon. Miss Shaw Lefevre have arrived at Heckfield Place.

Viscountess Falmouth and the Hon. Miss Boscawen have left St. James's-square for Spa.

Lady Taunton, accompanied by Lady Elizabeth Grey, has left town for a tour on the Continent.

Lady Emily Peel has arrived at Geneva.

Lord Henry Gordon-Lennox, M.P., has left town for Hamburg.

Lord and Lady Clinton left town, on Saturday last, for Trefusis Castle, Cornwall.

Lord and Lady Hammer have left their residence in Eaton-place for Bettisfield Park, Flintshire.

Lord Houghton has left town for Vichy, and the Hon. Misses Monckton Milnes for Fryston Lodge, Torquay, Devon.

Lady Suffield has arrived at Gunton Park, Norfolk.

Lord Forester has left Carlton-gardens for Homburg.

Lord and Lady Abercromby have arrived at Weston House, Warwickshire.

Lord and Lady Londesborough have left Berkeley-square for Lyndhurst, Hants.

Lord and Lady Selborne and the Hon. Misses Palmer have left Portland-place for Blackmoor, Petersfield, Hants.

Lord Chelmsford and the Hon. Miss Thesiger have left Eaton-square for Ottershaw Park, Chertsey.

Lord Blantyre has left his residence in Berkeley-square for his seat in Scotland.

Lord Redesdale's annual dinner to peers and officers of the House of Lords took place at the Trafalgar Hotel, Greenwich, on Saturday last. The Duke of Cambridge was present.

Miss Corry has succeeded Lady Emma Osborne in attendance on her Imperial and Royal Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh at Peterhoff.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Addison, Leonard, to be Vicar of Greeton, Northamptonshire.
 Buchanan, Charles Todd, Curate of Hope Church, Hanley, Staffordshire.
 Chapman, William Herbert, Rector of Erydon.
 Conford, James, Choir Chaplain of the Cathedral, Ripon.
 Curtis, Edward, Sole Charge of Metheringham, Lincolnshire.
 Flood, Samuel, Vicar of St. Luke's, Leicester.
 Green, John Henry, Rector of Knaptoft-cum-Shearsby and Mowesley.
 Gregory, Thomas Henry, Vicar of Padbury.
 Hopkins, J., Rector of Rhoscolyn with Llanfair and Llanfihangel-ang-lesea.
 Lane, George Palmer, Vicar of Barholme-cum-Stowe, Lincolnshire.
 Langford, John Peter, Vicar of Bere Regis, Dorset.
 Lester, Lester, Rector of Langton Matravers, Dorset.
 Lewis, Lewis, Curate of St. Michael's, Derby.
 Shumshire, Arthur Charles, Vicar of Longthorpe.
 Summerhayes, Julius, Minister of St. John's, Ealing.
 Thorne, F., Rector of Bridgman and Vicar of Roudham.
 Tidy, Thomas Meymott, Minister of Clement's, City-road.
 Willis, Charles Francis, Rector of Church Brampton.—*Guardian*.

On Wednesday the Bishop of Ely reopened Bourn church, in Cambridgeshire, which has been partially restored, at a cost of £2200. At the luncheon which followed his Lordship spoke strongly against the pew system, which he characterised as unchristian and even wicked.

A working men's association, in connection with the Church of England, was inaugurated at a meeting held, last Saturday, at the school-room of St. Alban's, Holborn. One of the principal objects of the organisation is to oppose the Public Worship Regulation Act. It was stated that the association has already 101 branches throughout the country.

The Bishop of Ely has consecrated a handsome new church for the parish of Coldham. It is dedicated to St. Etheldreda, and it has been erected from the designs of Mr. W. Smith, of John-street, Adelphi. Lord Overstone has presented the site and £1000 towards the cost of the building, which has been £2450. Accommodation has been provided for 174 persons.

We learn from the *City Press* that Allhallows the Great and Less has been closed by virtue of a faculty from the Bishop of London, which sanctions the removal of the tower and vestibule on the north side and the erection of a new vestry and campanile in the yard on the south side of the church. The site on which the tower now stands will be added to the roadway, and a great public improvement effected, which the traffic of Upper Thames-street has rendered necessary.

The parish church of St. Feock, Cornwall, which has been rebuilt mainly through the exertions of the late Vicar, the Rev. T. Phillpotts, was reopened, last week, by the Bishop of Exeter. It has been erected from the designs of Mr. Piers St. Aubyn, and has cost nearly £3000, of which £1300 has been contributed by the Hon. Mrs. Gilbert, of Trelissic. In responding at a subsequent luncheon for the subscribers, Mr. Phillpotts, who had been a donor of £640 to the work, said that the dream of his life had been accomplished that day.—The ancient and picturesque Church of St. Finbar, Fowey, which has been carefully restored, by Mr. St. Aubyn, at a cost of between £3000 and £4000, was likewise reopened by Bishop Temple.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Dr. Homby, Head Master of Eton, has announced the result of the Science Prize examination. The list is as follows:—Chemistry and Heat: Eastwood, ma., Wigram and Kingdon, K.S., prizemen; Abraham, Burrows, K.S., Sneyd-Kynnersley and Lubbock, ma., K.S., in order of merit. Physical Geography and Mineralogy: Miers, K.S., prizeman; in order of merit, Hoets, K.S., Sir Malby Crofton, Cotton, and Hardisty.

Thursday week was the day set apart for the annual distribution of prizes at the University College School, Gower-street. The head mastership of this school, so long held by Mr. T. H. Key, has lately passed into the hands of Mr. H. W. Eve, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, formerly one of the masters of Wellington College. The chair was taken by Mr. Edward Fry, Q.C., one of the Fellows of University College, who distributed the prizes to the successful candidates in the theatre attached to the building. The Cook Prize was awarded to W. D. Ridley; the Case Memorial Prize to W. S. Meyer; the Trevelyan Goodall Art-Scholarship was gained by W. H. T. Hunt; and the Heimann Medal was adjudged to N. C. Hardcastle. The other prizes were numerous.

Dr. Kynaston has retired from the head mastership of St. Paul's School.

The entrance exhibitions at Repton School have been awarded as follow:—Briscoe, £45 for three years; Cochrane, £45 for three years; Orlebar, £30 for three years.

The annual distribution of prizes at Dover College took place on Thursday week, the presentations being made by the Mayor. The boys have made satisfactory progress.

The 3rd inst. was speech-day at Eastbourne College. After the distribution of prizes the Head Master (the Rev. T. Podmore) read extracts from the reports of the examiners, testifying to the efficiency of the teaching in the school, which now numbers about 130 boys.

The annual speech-day and distribution of prizes at the Hereford Cathedral School took place, on the 27th ult., in the college hall—the Dean occupying the chair. The honour list was read by the Head Master, the Rev. Francis H. Tatham, M.A. It included the names of Mr. Easton, eighteenth wrangler, and Mr. W. P. Symonds, who has recently passed first in the Indian Civil Service examination.

Speech-day at St. Chad's School, Denstone, was held on Tuesday week. Among those present were the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles (Dr. Mackarness), the Deans of York and Manchester, Sir T. P. Heywood, Bart., and Canon Lowe.

Lord Hatherley presided on prize-day, on the 26th ult., at Reading School, and congratulated the trustees and Head Master on the rapid growth of the school since he delivered the inaugural address five years ago.

On the 1st inst. the annual distribution of prizes took place at Newton Abbott College, and the results of the examinations were announced. There was an additional feature in the programme of the day's proceedings—namely, the opening of the college chapel. [This is a structure of wood, and is capable of accommodating nearly 200 persons.

Founders'-day was commemorated at Abingdon School on the 28th ult. The prizes were distributed by Mr. Thomas Bros, the Recorder, one of the trustees.

The governing body of Aldenham Grammar School have recently appointed Mr. John Kennedy, M.A., to the head mastership. Mr. Kennedy was educated at Eton, where he was for two years captain, and held the Newcastle Scholarship. At Cambridge he was a King's Scholar, and graduated in 1873 as bracketed fourth in the first class of the classical tripos. Subsequently he was elected to a fellowship at King's College, Cambridge, and he has recently been an Assistant Master in Sherborne School.

Mr. J. S. Lane, B.A., late Postmaster of Merton College, Oxford, has been appointed Mathematical Master of the Westminster Grammar School, vice Mr. R. Wilson, B.A., T.C.D., resigned. Mr. Lane gained a second class in both Mathematical Moderations and Greats, as well as a second class in the School of Physics.

Colonel J. Desborough, C.B., Royal Artillery, has been selected for the governorship of the Oxford Military College, at Cowley, which will be opened on Sept. 20.

SKETCHES IN PHILADELPHIA.

The mixed population of a great city in the United States of America, where men and women of different classes, including those of the negro race, display their characteristic manners free from conventional restraint, affords a variety of subjects for the observant artist from Europe. Some figures and groups of people at Philadelphia, copied from stray pages of his sketch-book, are now contributed by our "Special" lately in attendance at the American Centenary Festival and International Exhibition. The negro, who has certainly as good a right there as the white man, seeing that "all men are born free and equal," according to the Declaration of Independence, is met in gentlemanly ease parading the street, with his black young lady on his arm, and with a five-cent "imported sear" in his mouth. His display of white waistcoat and shirt-front is highly imposing, by its contrast with his native complexion, which does seem, after all, to give him a decided advantage in the summer climate of Philadelphia. The perambulating trade in cheap cotton handkerchiefs, emblazoned with "the flags of all nations," is a speculation that relies too fondly upon the cosmopolitan sentiment expected to pervade such a motley gathering of visitors at the Great Exhibition. Some of them will doubtless prefer to invest a quarter-dollar in the purchase of a smart cane, by the graceful manipulation of which they secretly hope to attract their due share of public attention. The weather continues to be so thirsty, and the lounge life is so fatiguing, that a large consumption of the mild malt liquor called "lager-beer" is far more certain than the result of the coming Presidential election. It is, perhaps, an affair of much more urgent interest to the majority of free and enlightened citizens in the Great Republic; but we question the political or moral expediency of allowing any of them to drink for a wager, at the rate of twelve glasses in twelve minutes. The remaining sketches are occupied with the ordinary ways of transacting minor matters of business at Philadelphia. It appears that the native Indian of North America, instead of our North British Highlander, commonly stands in painted wooden effigy at the door of a tobacconist's shop.

Rear-Admiral A. F. R. de Horsey, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels in the Pacific, vice Rear-Admiral Hancock, invalided.

Mr. Charles Edward Gregg Philipps has been appointed Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the town and county of Haverfordwest, in the room of Sir John Henry Scourfield, Bart., deceased.

ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB.

RYDE, Aug. 10.

Ryde has become so well known that it is needless to expatiate upon the beauty of the town when seen from the deck of the Portsmouth or Southsea steamer. Unfortunately, however, for Ryde, its only recommendation lies in its appearance. As a watering-place it has had to yield to Ventnor and Shanklin. The would-be wisecrackers who deprived Ryde of its sands are now reaping the fruit of their folly in the decreasing popularity of this at one time fashionable seaside resort. The programme for the week at Ryde commenced, on Tuesday, with the race for the Vice-Commodore's Cup, value £100, for all yachts belonging to the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, over the long Victoria Course. Yawls to sail at four fifths of their tonnage, schooners at three fifths of theirs. The following entered:—Latona, yawl, 160 tons, Mr. A. B. Rowley; Corisande, 145, yawl, Mr. J. Richardson; Florinda, 136, yawl, Mr. J. Jessop; Gertrude, 68, yawl, Sir A. Fairbairn; Corinne, 160, schooner, Mr. N. Wood; Olga, 223, schooner, Mr. J. A. Hankey; Egeria, 156, schooner, Mr. J. Mulholland, M.P.; Cuckoo, 92, cutter, Mr. H. Hall; and Iona, 62, cutter, Mr. J. Ashbury, M.P. As is usual with the Victoria, the start was a flying one, and at ten o'clock the starting-gun was fired. The three schooners were very much to the westward of the line, and as the signal had been made from the Club-house, "Go to the westward," they had to bear up and recross the line to be in order. This, of course, took time, and with a very light air from the north-west they stretched away for the Cowes mark-boat, round which they had to go before proceeding to the Nab. The race, if race it could be called, was utterly devoid of interest. The yachts took eight hours doing little more than half one round. The Florinda, Gertrude, Vol-au-Vent, Corinne, and Egeria managed to reach the Nab and get round it, and got up as far as Spring Vale, where they dropped their kedges for the night. Cuckoo, Olga, and Latona gave up, and Corisande managed to get hard and fast on the sand at Galkicker Point.

It was finally resolved by the committee that the match should be re-sailed. Wednesday, Aug. 9, was fixed upon for the cutter-matches. Prizes were offered for 20-tonners, 40-tonners, and above 40 tons. This brought up a goodly fleet of clippers; and it was unfortunate that the day was one hardly suited to displaying the best sailing qualities of each craft. The following started in the 20-ton class at ten a.m.:—Shulah, 20 tons, Mr. P. French; Butterfly, 20, Mr. G. Williams; Penelope, 20, Captain Byng, R.N.; Vampire, 18, Mr. T. Cathbert. In the 40-ton class, which was sent off at 10.30, the following were the names and owners:—Bloodhound, 49, Marquis of Ailsa; Britannia, 40, Mr. J. C. Quilter; Myosotis, 39, Mr. J. McMaisters; Coralie, 40, Sir F. Gooch, Bart.; Christine, 40, Mr. C. Weguelin; and Glance, 36, Mr. J. Rushton. The large class was not started until 11 a.m., and it comprised Vol-au-Vent, 102, Colonel Markham; Cuckoo, 96, Mr. H. Hall; Iona, 65, Mr. J. Ashbury, M.P.; Neva, 62, Mr. Holms Kerr; and Psyche, 45, Mr. T. C. Garth. The race was favoured with a little more wind than upon the previous day; but it was very shifty, and after going one round a change of breeze from the south-east to the north-west brought the sternmost vessels right down on top of the leaders, so that they were all in a ruck, and a fresh start, so to speak, was made. The race was not completed until a late hour. The following were the official times of arrival:—First-class cutters—Vol-au-Vent, 8h. 18m. 20s.; Neva, 9h. 19m. Second class—Myosotis, 7h. 31m. 15s.; Christine, 7h. 35m. 37s.; Coralie, 7h. 33m. Third class—Shulah, 7h. 45m. 13s.; Penelope, 7h. 49m. 15s.; Butterfly, 7h. 54m. 30s.; the rest were not timed. The £50 prize goes to the Vol-au-Vent, the £40 to the Myosotis, and the £30 to the Shulah.

The match which was arranged between the Prince of Wales's schooner Hildegarde and Lord Hardwicke's well-known schooner Aline—course, round the island—came off on the same day. The start took place at ten o'clock, from Cowes Roads, and the old Aline soon took a decided lead, which she never afterwards relinquished. The Hildegarde gave up when off Shanklin, finding her chance of winning to be hopeless. The prize was a hundred-guinea cup.

The Vol-au-Vent cutter won the £100 cup, the gift of the Southampton Yacht Club, which was raced for on Saturday. The other competitors were the Cuckoo (which came in second), Fiona, Bloodhound, Coralie, and Hypatia. Prizes of £40 and £10, given for cutters from thirty-five to sixty-five tons were competed for in a match, on Tuesday, by the Neva, Bloodhound, Hypatia, Psyche, Coralie, Glatke, Christine, and Myosotis. The two first-mentioned took the prizes. The Coralie ran ashore.

On Monday the annual Royal Regatta was held on the Isis. One of the chief events, the open challenge four-oar race for a silver cup, was won by the Eton Excelsior Club after a good race with the Marlow Club. The Challenge Cup produced a magnificent race to the Cherwell, where the vacation crew, composed of members of the University and citizens, got in front, and won by a length. The prizes given by the Prince of Wales (silver cups) fell an easy prey to Messrs. A. T. Mitchell and R. Dawson, two members of the University.

The annual regatta at Dover was held on Monday, in splendid weather and in presence of an immense crowd.

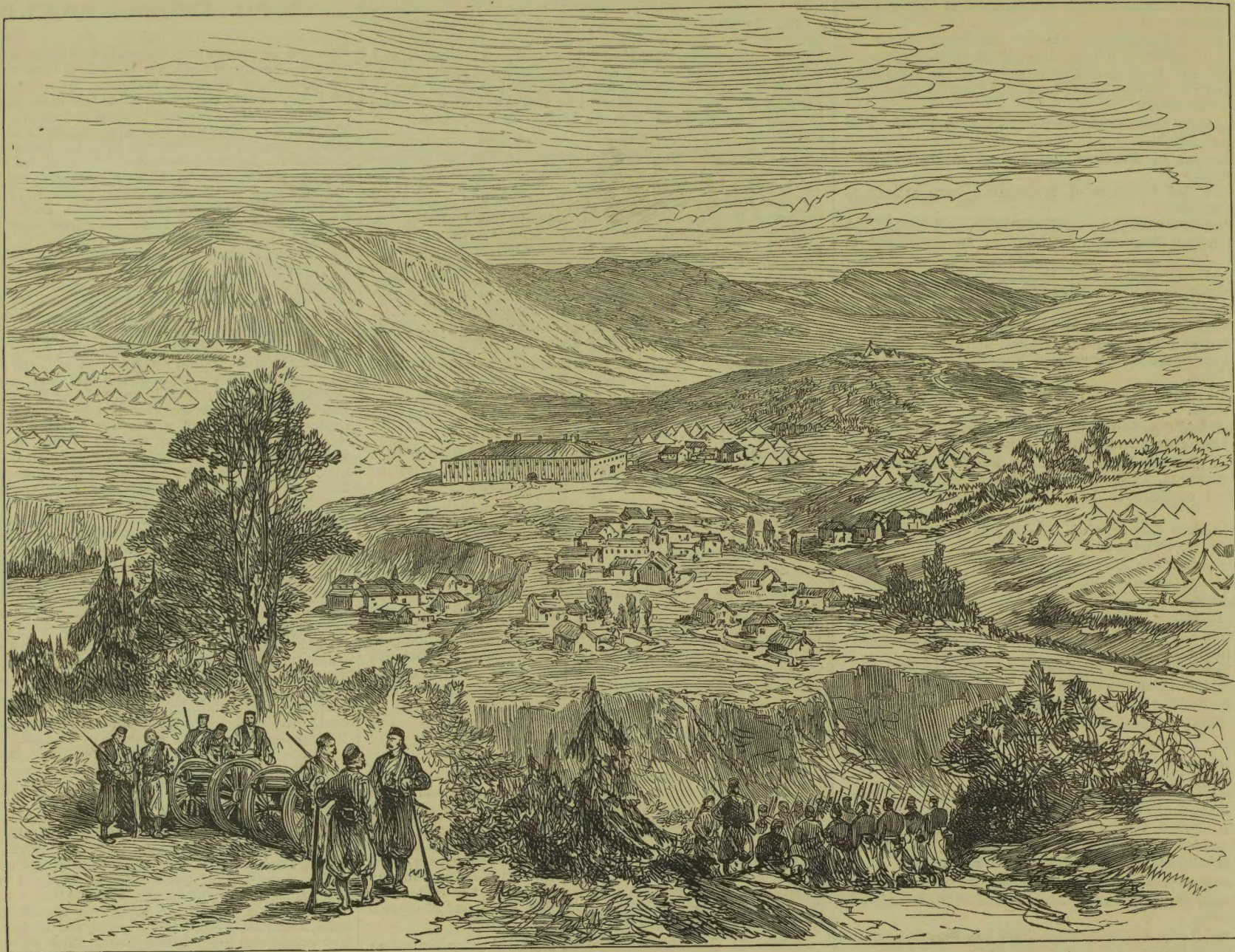
The Bath Regatta came off the same day, over the usual course at Saltford. The principal race, the City Challenge Vase, was won by the Bath Avon Rowing Club. The same club also secured the Ladies' Challenge Cup. F. Barford, of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, Cambridge, gained the Lansdowne Cup. The Avon Club also succeeded in winning the Avon Plate. The Bath Plate brought out some exciting racing, the Ilex Club, the Worcester Club, the Hereford Rowing Club, as well as local rowers, being entered. In the end the Worcester men carried off the palm.

At the Llandudno Regatta, last Saturday, the cup for yachts of twenty tons was won by the Sunshine, owned by Mr. M'Iver, M.P. Lady Mostyn's cup was carried off by the Elaine, the Bodlondeb Cup by the Naiad, and the cup for second-class yachts by the Fairlie.

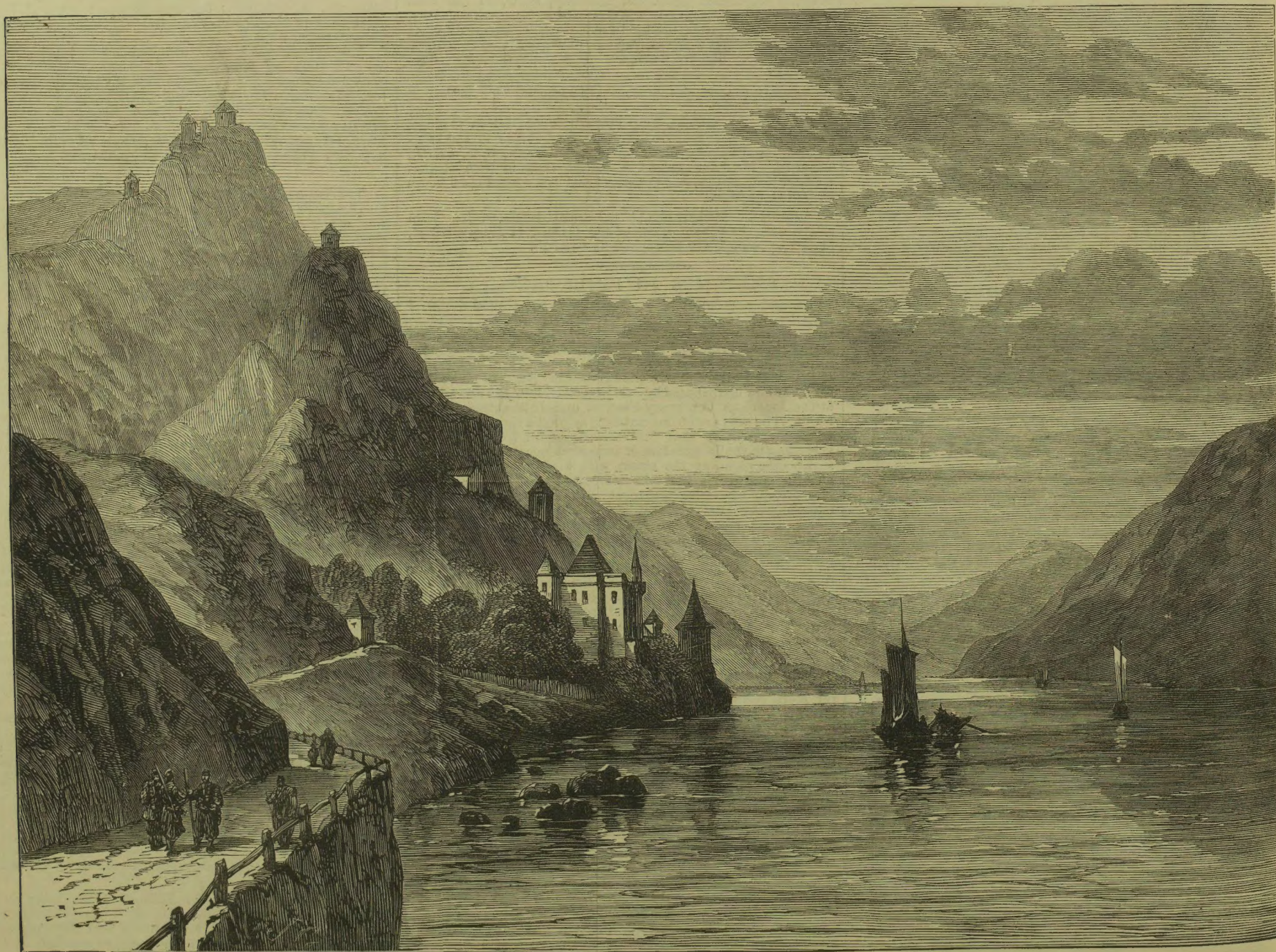
The Beaumaris Regatta began on Monday. The 50-guinea cup, given by Mr. Septimus Baker, was won by the Challenge (Mr. Thompson); the Sunshine (Mr. M'Iver, M.P.) taking the second cup, given by the committee. The Matchless, of Jersey, won the £15 cup; and the Gipsy King, of Menai Bridge, the second cup for fishing-boats.

The committee appointed by the Admiralty to consider the question of a site for a college for naval cadets are prepared to receive offers of sites for the purpose, accessible by sea or tidal waters.

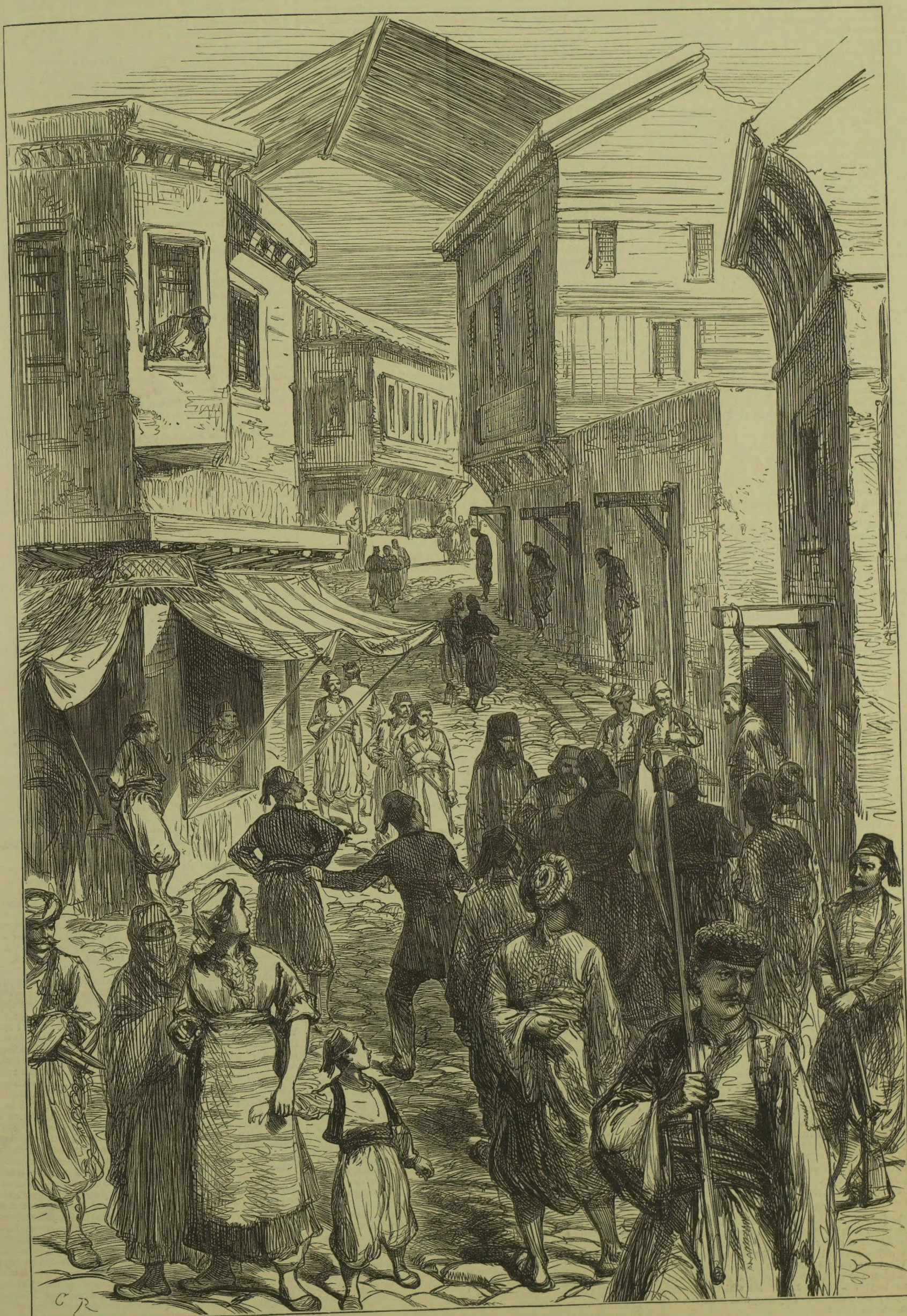
At a banquet given at the Midland Hotel, Derby, on the 4th inst., portraits, painted by Mr. J. Edgar Williams, were presented to Mr. J. J. Allport of himself and Mrs. Allport by the salaried staff of the Midland Railway, as a token of their appreciation of his administrative ability and esteem for his personal character.



THE WAR IN TURKEY: METOKHIA, GATSCHKO, HERZEGOVINA, WITH THE MONTENEGRIN ARMY PASSING.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE WAR IN TURKEY: ZVORNIK, ON THE DRINA, FROM THE BOSNIAN SIDE.



THE WAR IN TURKEY: EXECUTION OF BULGARIANS IN THE STREETS OF PHILIPPOLIS.
FROM A SKETCH BY COUNT CARRIERO.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Aug. 10.

The prospects of diplomatic intervention in the East form the chief subject of discussion just now. There exists a strong party who are of the opinion that it is the duty of France to distinguish herself in some way or the other in European affairs, and that, as it is impossible for her to fight just now, she cannot do better than take the initiative in restoring peace. Russian sympathisers, aggrieved at the evident success of Turkey, help to foster this feeling, but it has its origin amongst these disciples of Chauvinism who cannot endure the thought of their nation remaining in the background. Even the definite settlement of the Salonica outrage, announced in the *Journal Officiel*, does not content them.

In the matter of home affairs, the Chamber has been entirely occupied with the War Budget. On the report of the Committee being brought forward, it became the subject of a severe criticism on the part of M. Dreolle, a Bonapartist, who maintained that it was inspired by a niggardly spirit which sought only to cut down trifling items of expenditure and to sacrifice utility to economy, thereby paralysing the Minister of War. An outburst ensued. M. Dreolle, in reply to the President's reproof, asserted that the army was above all institutions; and then M. Gambetta rose in wrath, and, after denouncing M. Dreolle's speech as a mere piece of political trickery, proceeded to make a somewhat rabid onslaught on the Bonapartists, not forgetting to bring forward Metz and Sedan. The recommendations of the Committee have been carried seriatim, including the proposition to abolish the salaries of regimental chaplains, and that reducing the vote of 2,000,000*fr.* to assist foreign refugees, demanded by the Government, to 1,800,000*fr.* The foreign refugees in question being the Carlists, some bitter things were said by Republican members, who maintained that French exiles in Spain had been very differently treated.

Nothing of importance occurred in the Senate till yesterday, when the Municipal Bill, adopted by the Chamber of Deputies, came on for discussion. Urgency was at once voted, and the Duc de Broglie, speaking at some length, said that he was in favour of the amendment placing the election of Mayors in the hands of the Government, but limiting its choice to members of the municipal councils. Several speeches followed, including one from M. de Marcère, in favour of the bill, and the debate was adjourned.

At a Cabinet Council held last week the prorogation of the Chambers was definitely fixed for the 12th inst. The elections Guingamp and Pontivy, the seats from which Prince Lucinge Faucigny and the Comte de Mun have been ousted on the ground of the undue clerical influence employed in securing their return, are fixed for the 27th inst. The Republicans are determined to strain every nerve to prevent the repetition of a Legitimist success.

M. Waddington, the Minister of Education, has been busily engaged in distributing prizes and making speeches at public institutions. On Saturday he distributed the prizes at the Conservatoire, and, after cautioning his young hearers against being led away from the true ideal of art by the short cuts now offered to fame and wealth, stated the Government intended to do all it could to encourage their special branches of study. On Monday he visited the Sorbonne with the same object, and, after enlarging upon the national character of the University and the efforts of the Republican Constitution to give peace and stability to all institutions, urged the students to help to build up a new France on the ruins of former discords.

M. de Marcère, the Minister of the Interior, gave his first official dinner on Tuesday evening. It was followed by an official reception.

Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador here, has quitted Paris on leave of absence.

Mr. Goschen had an interview at Paris, yesterday, with M. Léon Say, the French Minister of Finance.

ITALY.

A banquet was given at Turin, on Monday, to the Ministers. Signor Villa occupied the chair, and, in proposing the toast of the evening, expressed the complete adhesion of his fellow-citizens to the policy pursued by the Cabinet. Signor Depretis, President of the Council of Ministers, in acknowledging the toast, adverted to the views which he had maintained in the old Piedmontese Parliament, and said that the present demonstration, tending as it did to celebrate the balance of parties, was an adhesion to the political programme sketched out in his speeches at Stradella and afterwards developed in Parliament. "This programme," added the Minister, "will remain unchanged." After stating that he would explain Parliamentary labours in another meeting of his electors, Signor Depretis spoke of the moderation displayed by the Left, and said that the Cabinet was strong enough to be able to treat its adversaries with moderation. In his further remarks the Italian Premier gave it to be understood that the Cabinet proposed to recognise the Italian railways with a view to the modification of their goods tariff. They also contemplated a modification of the commercial treaties in order to defend Italian manufacturing interests. The Minister said that he could not make any engagement to lessen taxation or reduce the expenditure for the army, which was the glory and strength of the country. He would, however, study the means of modifying the distribution of taxation. The Minister's speech was received with great applause.

Essad Bey, the new Turkish Minister Plenipotentiary, has arrived at Rome.

An exhibition of sacred objects is to be opened at the Vatican on May 21 next, in celebration of the jubilee of the Pope's elevation to the Papacy.

BELGIUM.

The Brussels Exhibition was visited, on Tuesday afternoon, by the Queen of the Belgians, Princess Louise, and the Prince of Saxe-Coburg.

PORTUGAL.

The King left Lisbon, last week, for Oporto, on his way to the watering-place of Vidago. The English ironclad frigate *Defence* left the Tagus last week.

GERMANY.

In order to be present at the first rehearsal of Herr Wagner's operas, the King of Bavaria left Munich, last Saturday, for Bayreuth. The Emperor of Germany has replied to the letter of invitation from the King of Bavaria that he intends to be present at the Wagner performances if his health should permit. It is announced from Berlin that the Emperor William would leave Gastein for Bayreuth on the 11th. He will be present at the performance of Herr Wagner's operas, and will leave to return to Berlin on the 14th inst.

Saturday's *Official Gazette* of the German Empire publishes the new standing regulations adopted by the Chinese Government in consequence of the acts of piracy some time since committed on the German ship *Anna*, on the Chinese coast.

GREECE.

It is expected that the King will return to Athens on Sept. 1.

A decree, fixing the 18th of that month for the opening of the Chamber, has been forwarded to his Majesty at St. Petersburg for signature.

ROUMANIA.

All the members of the Cabinet have tendered their resignations, which have been accepted by Prince Charles; and a new Ministry has been formed, composed as follows:—M. Bratiano, Premier and Minister of Finance; M. Joenescu, Minister for Foreign Affairs; and M. Demeter Sturdza, Minister of Public Works. M. Vernesco and Colonel Slaniniceano, have retained the portfolios of the Interior and Public Worship and that of War respectively.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies M. Bratiano, the Premier, explained the programme of the new Cabinet. It consisted, he said, in the maintenance of the constitution and the laws of the country, in a policy of decentralisation, and in the improvement of the finances by administrative economy and integrity. With regard to foreign policy, the Ministerial programme advocates strict neutrality, while, however, maintaining public security and vigilantly guarding the national frontiers.

AMERICA.

Mr. Tilden's letter, accepting his nomination as Democratic candidate for the Presidency, has been published. He approves the platform adopted by the St. Louis Convention as a wise exposition of the necessities of the country.

By a majority of 20,000 votes, Mr. Houston, a Democrat, has been elected Governor of Alabama. The Democratic party has gained an increased majority in the State Legislature, and in Kentucky has generally carried the county elections.

Application has been made by General Sherman to Congress for an increase of the army by 2500 men to enable him to operate more efficiently against the Indians.

The Committee of the House of Representatives on banking and currency questions has decided to report upon and recommend the adoption of a bill repealing the clause of the Resumption Act which fixes the date of resumption of specie payments. It has also resolved to report in favour of a joint resolution for the appointment of a Commission, composed of three senators, three members of the House of Representatives, and three experts, to investigate the silver question and the general policy to be pursued for facilitating the resumption of specie payments.

The consideration of the bill for a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada has been postponed by the House of Representatives until December next.

All differences respecting the principal Appropriation Bills have been settled by a compromise between the Senate and the House of Representatives.

INDIA.

A resolution of the Government of India has been published stating that, owing to the fall in the value of silver, the condition of the finances affords grave cause for anxiety. The expenditure for extraordinary public works is accordingly to be curtailed.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Agent-General for New Zealand has received, via Galle, a telegram from the Honourable Sir Julius Vogel, Premier and Treasurer of the Colony, stating the results of the financial year 1875-6, ending June 30. The ordinary revenue for the year was £1,645,000, showing an excess over the previous year of £29,000, and a surplus to commence the current year of £72,000. The estimated consolidated revenue for 1876-7, including railway receipts, was £2,200,000; and the estimated total revenue, including receipts on account of lands and gold-fields, £3,054,000. The financial proposals for the ensuing year embody the charge of taking over the administration of the provinces. It has not been found necessary to impose any fresh taxation. Powers are taken to borrow two millions for the extension of the trunk railway system for the continuance of immigration, and to satisfy liabilities consequent on the abolition of the provincial system of government. But it is not intended to negotiate more than a million during the year 1876-7, unless an exceptionally favourable opportunity should occur for placing the entire loan. The price of Crown lands throughout the colony, where it is below £2 an acre (the present price in the province of Canterbury), will be raised 25 per cent. The general government undertake the responsibility of railways under provincial control, the land fund contributing a percentage on the gross cost.

Maharajah Lelas Pandut Indut and others concerned in the murder of Mr. Birch are reported to have surrendered to the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

A telegram from Madeira announces that, according to intelligence received there on Saturday from the West Coast of Africa, the blockade of the Whydah coast has been raised.

The Queen has appointed Mr. James Sewell White, barrister-at-law, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, in the place of Mr. J. B. Phear, who has resigned.

Intelligence has been received in Liverpool of the foundering, by collision with the screw-steamer *Dorunda*, of the barque *Dinorah*, and the loss of ten lives. The news comes from Gibraltar, and is dated July 28.—The fine iron clipper barque *Baldovan*, of Dundee, is so long overdue that all hope of her is given up. She left Bluff Harbour, New Zealand, in ballast, for Valparaiso, on April 7, and has not since been heard of. Captain Scott, who belongs to Arbroath, was the commander, and the crew, which numbered about twenty hands, were chiefly natives of England.

The ship *Erato*, 1205 tons, chartered by the Agent-General for South Australia, sailed from Plymouth, on Tuesday, for Port Adelaide, with 419 emigrants, under the charge of Dr. Cartwright, surgeon-superintendent, and including thirty-three single female domestic servants, under the care of Miss Innocent, matron.—The following emigrant-vessels were dispatched by the Agent-General for New Zealand during the month of July: The *Waimea*, for Wellington, with 290 emigrants; *Orari*, Auckland, 279; *Inverness*, Hawke's Bay, 190; *Timaru*, Otago, 345; and *Howrah*, Nelson, Marlborough, Westland, and Wellington, with 299 emigrants, being a total for the month of 1400 souls.—The following vessels, which carried emigrants for the Government of New Zealand, have arrived in that colony:—The *Camperdown*, City of Dunedin, and the *Countess of Kintore*.

The committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund have received from the Foreign Office a copy of a Vizierial letter, in which the Governor-General of Syria is directed by the Porte to recover from the people of Safed the whole of the amount claimed by Mr. Consul Moore on account of damages and expenses caused to the fund by the attack on Lieutenant Conder's party last year. The survey party are now working, at the Royal Albert Hall, on the map, Lieutenant Conder giving his attention chiefly to the preparation of the voluminous memoirs which will accompany it. In examining his notes, he has made a large number of discoveries in addition to those already published in the society's periodical. Among these may be mentioned a new site for Emmaus, hitherto a

much-disputed spot. He finds the name preserved in a corrupt Arabic form, at the exact distance, "about three score furlongs from Jerusalem. Ancient ruins are observed there, and it lies close to an old Roman wall." Another disputed site is that of Remathaim-zophim, the birthplace of Samuel. Lieutenant Conder suggests a site for which he argues on the three grounds for identification which he always observed—viz., the preservation of the ancient name, the nature of the surrounding country, and the order observed in the enumeration of Biblical names. He thinks, also, that he has found the sites of Ebenezer, the Stone of Help, and the Mizpeh of Samuel. These identifications are, it must be understood, only a part, and to many not the most important part of the results of this great work, which will include not only a restoration of Biblical geography, but a complete account of the whole country as it is and as it was.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Three battalions of volunteers, the first comprising some of the 21st, 26th, and 49th Middlesex, and 2nd A. B. Somerset, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat Taylor; the second including the 1st A. B. Bedfordshire, 3rd A. B. Essex, 5th Essex, and 2nd A. B. Hants, under Lieutenant-Colonel Birt; and the third made up of the 1st A. B. Essex and 19th Surrey, under Lieutenant-Colonel Tufnell, arrived at Aldershot last Saturday for a week's drill with the regulars.

The 1st, 14th, 23rd, 31st, 33rd, and 35th Kent, who have been encamped at Broadwater, were inspected last Saturday, and broke up the camp; as did the 1st and 2nd Herts, who have been under canvas at Panshanger. The Berkshire volunteers have also passed a week in a camp of instruction under Colonel Loyd Lindsay, V.C., as have the 1st A. B. Nottingham, the latter being held at Worksop. In addition to this, the 1st A. B. Dorset have been encamped near Weymouth. Last Saturday the 2nd Hants Artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, went into camp at Southsea Castle.

On Saturday evening the 2nd Tower Hamlets Engineers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Comyn, passed a satisfactory inspection under Colonel Gordon, commanding Royal Engineers, the first portion taking place in Victoria Park, and the engineering drill at their headquarters. After the official work was concluded, Sergeant-Major Dewan was called to the front and decorated by the inspecting officer with the medal for long service and good conduct.

At the Essex county meeting the bronze medal of the N.R.A. was won by Sergeant Davey of the 3rd Essex.

At Wormwood-scrubbs the Wimbledon team of the 36th Middlesex had a match, eight men a side, married v. single, and the result was a victory for the single men. A cup was presented to Private Palmer, who made the highest score for the winning team.

The competition for the Monthly Challenge Cup of the 7th Surrey took place at Wimbledon, Private Hart being the winner. The annual prize meeting of the regiment was begun at the same ranges last Saturday. The principal winners were as follow:—Series A—Five shots at 200, 400, and 500 yards: Sergeant Smith, Private W. Hicks, Private Holland, Private Nicholls. Series B—Seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards: Private Eccles, Private Sutill, Private Broughton, Lieutenant G. H. Chubb, Private Dance. Series C—Seven shots at 500 yards: Private Eccles, Lieutenant G. H. Chubb, Private Sutill. Series D—Five shots at 200 and 400 yards: Privates Hart and Windsor.

The principal rifle competition of the past week was that of the Cheshire Association at Altcar, which was thoroughly successful. The bronze medal of the National Rifle Association and the Lord Lieutenant's prize of £50 were taken by Private G. Boulter, 6th Cheshire; Sergeant Stevenson, 6th Cheshire, taking £20; Private Bratherton, 36th Cheshire, £15; and Private Clark, 23rd Cheshire, £10 in the same series. In the All-comers competition at Queen ranges the first prize was taken by Corporal Roberts, 35th Cheshire; the next place being secured by Sergeant Webster, 13th Lancashire; and Sergeant Smith, 17th Lancashire. Private Brailsford, of the Liverpool Brigade, who carried off the Duke of Westminster's prize of £20, is a son of the head keeper to his Grace at Eaton Park. The county competition between Cheshire and Lancashire was won by the former.

At the Dumfriesshire meeting the medal was taken by Corporal Service, of Dumfries.

At the Volunteer Artillery competitions at Shoburness, last week, the 3rd Middlesex did the best work at the forty Armstrong range, and at the firing for the Repository prize the 1st North Yorkshire showed to considerable advantage, completing their task in nine minutes and a half. The Lords and Commons' prize of £50 was won by the sixth detachment of the 3rd Middlesex; the second prize of £15, given by the National Artillery Association, was carried off by the first detachment of the 2nd Kent; and the first detachment of the 1st North York were awarded the third prize. The winners of Mr. Brooshoft's prize for practice at the 64-pounder shell competition were the 1st Midlothian, who took the first prize; the third detachment of the 10th Kent taking Mr. Palliser's prize of £15; the 1st Sussex, the third prize; and the second detachment of the 1st Surrey, the fourth prize. The Prince of Wales's prize for 40-pounder Armstrong practice was won by the third detachment of the 1st York, who made 15 points; the second detachment of the 2nd Northumberland took the second prize, scoring 12 points; the 1st Midlothian took the third, and the 1st Hants the fourth prize. The other most notable incident in connection with the camp was a 40-pounder competition among the officers of the "North and South," which was won by Captain Clay, who led the northern team. The first contingent left the camp yesterday week. The men were reviewed at an early hour by Colonel Fisher. The 2nd Middlesex was the only corps on the ground who carried a full kit and was ready to take the field at a moment's notice. The Colonel-Commandant paid their adjutant a very handsome compliment. He, however, expressed his disappointment with the shooting and with the Repository drill. Before next year he should feel it his duty to recommend a change in the conditions of competition, so that no corps should compete that had not a certificate of competency. There were two detachments whose work had been reported as excellent—one the 2nd Middlesex, in charge of Sergeant-Major Lea, and the other a Brighton corps. The Royal Artillery officer in charge reported that the 1st Brighton corps worked entirely under the direction of their No. 1 silently, and followed strictly the regulation drill. With a large proportion of the other detachments there was confusion, noise, and a destruction of stores which was inexcusable. On the command being brought back to camp they partook of a hasty luncheon, and were then at once marched off to Southend, from which place they were conveyed by special trains to the headquarters of their regiments.—The second division arrived at Shoburness camp last Saturday, and on Sunday the Rev. R. Rhodes Bristow, hon. chaplain to the 3rd Middlesex Artillery, preached twice. The firing for the second series of prizes began on Monday.

NEW BOOKS.

Gratitude for the fullness of detail and for the hearty goodwill which distinguish *The Life of John Locke*, by H. R. Fox Bourne (Henry S. King and Co.), forbids the ungraciousness of saying that the work contained in the two large volumes so entitled ought not to have been left unperformed until now. Yet, notwithstanding the efforts of Le Clerc, of Lady Masham, of Bishop Law, and of Lord King to let the world know what manner of man was lost when John Locke went to his rest, a perusal of our author's preface is likely to convince the most stiff-necked that a satisfactory biography of the famous philosopher was still to seek, and that he who undertook to supply what was wanting has shown no lack of diligence, earnestness, research, love, and whatever other quality is indispensable for one who aims at producing an exhaustive biography. Locke was born on Aug. 29, 1632, the same year as Spinoza, and died on Oct. 28, 1704; so that he, for all his bodily infirmities, lived beyond the span of life assigned to man. His birthplace was the village of Wrington, not far from Bristol; his boyhood was spent, for a space of six years, at Westminster School, under the famous Dr. Richard Busby; at twenty years of age he began his career as an undergraduate at Oxford; on Feb. 14, 1655-6, he took his Bachelor's degree, and on June 29, 1658, his Master's. Having commenced his connection with Christ Church as a junior student, he was in due time elected to a senior studentship, which he held till 1684. In his seventeenth year his King, Charles I., was beheaded; in his twenty-eighth year he rejoiced over that restoration of Charles II. which he lived to deplore; in his fifty-seventh year he had his share in the "glorious revolution;" and he lived through two years and a half in the reign of Anne. He was a young man of four or five and twenty, at Oxford, when he was set thinking by the doctrines of Descartes. That is the date at which he began to belong to the world and to enter upon that course of philosophical investigation from which he derives his claim to eternal remembrance as an intellectual master, teacher, originator, pioneer. He himself, as his biographer observes, never pretended to teach what should be final; he aspired to be no more than the layer of foundations upon which others should build; to do no more than lead the way "in the war against ignorance;" to carry the standard of truth forward as far as he might, and then, when his own day was over, leave it in other hands to be planted "a little nearer to the far-off goal." But, though it is John Locke, the metaphysician, who is chiefly and most deservedly remembered, there is much that should not be forgotten in the example set by John Locke, the man of business and the man of social intercourse. The very greatest interest, therefore, attaches to those pages in the second volume of the biography wherein the author gives a "review of Locke's work and character, his achievements in philosophy and other studies, his services in practical affairs, his temper and bearing among his friends, the grace and versatility of his disposition, his humour, his charity, his hot temper, his trustworthiness, his personal habits, his reading and mode of study." What he did in philosophy is pretty generally known, though perhaps in a somewhat hazy fashion; but what he did in his medical capacity will probably be new to many readers. He was a very considerable traveller, as travels were regarded in his day, when men did not go round the world for a holiday-trip; and "we know that during sixteen years, with three and a half year's interval, when he was in France, he was an active politician, labouring with all his strength to serve his country." As to his personal habits and manners, we learn a great deal from the quotations the biographer has freely extracted from the accounts written by Lady Masham, "the friend who knew him better than anyone else," and by others. He was affable and full of condescension, quite free from dogmatism, though he would lose his temper, occasionally, if he met with those "impertinent" disputants, who do not or will not know when they have been confuted, and who "still repeat the same things after having been ever so often beaten out of them." In conversation it was his habit to accommodate himself to his society, both for their sake and his own, conversing with a gardener on gardening, a jeweller on jewellery, a chemist on drugs, and so on; so that they were pleased at being drawn on to talk of what they understood, and he profited from their more intimate knowledge. Ill-breeding he detested; and civility he considered "the great ornament of life," for a better reason, apparently, than can be given by those who hold that manners were invented by wise men to keep fools at a distance. "Raillery, which is the nicest part of conversation, he often spoke against as being of dangerous consequences if not well managed; but, however difficult he justly thought this, he practised it better than anyone, and very rarely, if ever, to the least offence, much less to the real prejudice, of any person." He was neat in his dress and all his personal habits; he was active to the extent permitted by his health; he loved order and economy; he hated waste; he kept accounts strictly; he was compassionate and bountiful, caring even for "the birds of the air," though he thought "very blamable that fondness of birds, dogs, or other such creatures which makes some people feed them with such meat as their own neighbours want and would be glad of." He was a worshipper, above all things, of Truth. He deserved a more complete biography than he had hitherto obtained; that has now been supplied, and it will, no doubt, be properly appreciated.

The influence of a hot climate, promoting luxuriant growth, whether of foliage, or of thought, or of language, is plainly discernible both in the *Life of Lord Byron and Other Sketches*, by Emilio Castelar, translated by Mrs. Arthur Arnold, and in the preface contributed by a gentleman of Havannah, a friend and admirer of Señor Castelar. To say that the preface is incoherent and somewhat unintelligible would not be far from the truth, but to say that it glows with fervid eloquence would be equally true and more agreeable to him who makes the statement. A similar fervour is the chief characteristic of the sketches, to the language whereof the translation, no doubt, does ample justice. That a reader will find any new facts touching the life of Lord Byron is not to be expected and cannot be affirmed; but it may be safely asserted that the oft-told tale is told in a new style, with a great deal of fire and a great deal of strong colour. This is how Señor Castelar sums up, in his high-flown and exaggerated manner, the story of Byron's life and death:—"The earth is his scaffold, life is his torture, inspiration is a crown of fire, love is an insupportable chain; each literary jewel which issues from his hands turns against him; each day brings him a new trouble, every good action turns to a thorn piercing his heart; his mother treats him with bitterness, his country with abhorrence; his own friends calumniate him, his own wife refused him her tenderness; and, after having travelled through Europe, and having expended fruitlessly the emotions of his life, he met no other balm for his griefs than a death drunk from the cup of heroes, a death at thirty-six, which resembles a noble suicide!" Señor Castelar is very indignant with the Countess Guiccioli, not so much for having deserted her husband in favour of the noble poet, as for having had the heart to survive her lover; not so much for having survived her lover, as for having committed the sacrilege of marrying, when the opportunity presented

itself, the Marquis de Boissy; not so much for having married the Marquis de Boissy, or anybody else, as for having, when she became the widowed Marquise de Boissy, written "an interminable book upon Byron, a monotonous and wearisome apology, instead of the lyric poem which should emanate from an enamoured heart." To have satisfied Señor Castelar, she should have played the part of Heloise to Lord Byron's Abelard. Nay more, Señor Castelar "thought she would have expired the day after Byron died upon the Grecian shores;" or, at any rate, "she would have written a book of another kind if she had shut herself up in her moral widowhood, and worn her mourning till God had called her hence; if, weaving a wreath for the poet, she had sought for the fragrant violets of the cemetery of Pisa, instead of the false flowers of Parisian salons." Señor Castelar's other sketches are devoted to depicting the character and genius of Victor Hugo, Alexander Dumas the elder, Emile Girardin, Daniel Manin, and Adolphe Thiers. The persons named are, with the exception, perhaps, of Daniel Manin, already as familiar, in respect of their personality and characteristics, as any five men can be to even the most superficial reader of contemporary literature; but it is undoubtedly an advantage to see their portraits drawn, their characters analysed, their merits weighed by one whose reputation stands so high as that of Señor Castelar. The style, it is true, is a little too exuberant, and the atmosphere is so burning as to suggest the desirability of a punkah during the process of perusal; but then Señor Castelar, as his friend in Havannah remarks, has a "meridional imagination," and, it may be added, a meridional manner of expression.

How pleasant a book may be made from a quiet record of unadventurous travel in no distant land is to be ascertained from a perusal of *Holidays in Tyrol*, by Walter White (Chapman and Hall). The author's name is well known, and the remembrance of former narratives, the productions of his pen, will cause as many people as remember them to accept with alacrity the invitation he extends to them in what he is pleased to designate his "foreword," which differs inappreciably, if at all, from what common folks would call a preface. If acceptance of the invitation be not attended by agreeable sensations, the acceptor must belong to a class of readers whom it is exceedingly hard to please, and whom it were a waste of time, perhaps, to endeavour to satisfy. Twenty years ago the author walked through Tyrol from end to end, and published (as many memories should bear him witness) an account of his walk. His eastern limit, on that occasion, was "the great highway of the Brenner;" he has since overpassed that limit, during "the holidays of seven summers;" and he calls upon all who will listen to him to accompany him "into a wild and romantic region still comparatively unknown." Comparatively is a word in season; but, nevertheless, if anybody should hesitate, in consequence, as to the advisability of attacking the volume, let the hesitation be instantly thrown off, and let the doubter set on with good appetite. "Exploits above the snow-line," as the author honestly gives notice, "are not to be looked for;" but, as he truly states, "there is much concerning field and forest, and road and river, and men and women and their ways, their opinions, and their superstitions, in a district of South Tyrol which but few English folk have visited." And, if the author's modesty had not stood in his way, he might have added that what he had to tell he has told in simple, sprightly, unpretentious style, with here and there a word of caution or suggestion, more or less sensible and useful, and here and there a quotation from a poem or from a popular song, together with a specimen of his own composition, inasmuch that the whole literary lump is leavened with the leaven of gossip and flavoured with the piquant spice of diversity. Happy the man who can travel in person to Kufstein and Klobenstein and Paneveggio; and, if that be impossible, still happy the man who can do it in imagination, with the aid of so genial, chatty, experienced a guide as our author.

The Royal Colonial Institute, which has its offices and reading-rooms at Charing-cross, provides convenient opportunity for the public discussion of questions affecting the interests of what we may call *England-ultra-mare*. That portion of her Majesty's loyal English subjects inhabiting Canada and its wide Dominion, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies, numbers about six millions; and we ought to cherish with due regard their social and political connection. Mr. Frederick Young, one of the leading members of the Institute, has followed up its essays and debates on "Imperial Federation" with a series of letters in *The Colonies*, responded to by several other writers of corresponding sentiments—the Hon. William Fox, of New Zealand, the Duke of Manchester, President of the Association, Mr. F. Labilière, honorary secretary, and two or three whose names do not appear. The entire series of letters, collected by Mr. Young in one volume, and published by Messrs. S. W. Silver and Co., of Cornhill, merits the attention of thoughtful politicians. It affords a comprehensive display of various shades of opinion, with reference to the best plan of organising federal union between Great Britain and the colonies. Mr. Edward Jenkins, M.P., late Agent-General for Canada, was among the first to propound this subject, in the *Contemporary Review*, five or six years ago.

The hon. member for Dundee, whose name has just been mentioned, is doubtless more popularly known by his authorship of "Ginx's Baby," a terrible piece of satire intended to expose the shame of tolerating the neglect of proper education for children of the lower classes. Mr. Jenkins has recently attacked another of our direct social evils in a literary performance of similar kind, entitled *The Devil's Chain* (Strahan and Co.), which has reached its fifteenth thousand of printed copies, but the latest edition of which, illustrated with some engravings, claims a word of notice. Its design, already familiar to a great multitude of readers, is to show the horrid consequences of the habit of intoxication; the ruin of families, the destitution, the utter demoralisation, the seductions, adulteries, murders, suicides, and other crimes which are frequently traceable to alcoholic drink. The foul fiend himself, the enemy of God and man, is represented in the frontispiece enthroned on a gin-barrel, twisting for his dire delight a chain of writhing tortured human bodies and souls, which are brought to destruction by this most baneful vice. In the story, if we may call it so, which purports to exemplify this wretched state of affairs, and the general truth of which can hardly be denied, Mr. Jenkins has "piled up the agony rather too much of a heap." But we earnestly sympathise with his zeal for the correction of intemperance, and for the more strict regulation of the liquor traffic.

There is, perhaps, to the feeling or taste of some persons, a questionable propriety in affixing the title, *About My Father's Business*, to a mere descriptive report of London charitable institutions. The business, indeed, of those institutions is that of practical Christian beneficence, and we must commend Mr. Thomas Archer, the author of this volume (published by H. S. King and Co.) for the good work he has done in rendering such an account of their doings. It is to be hoped that they will gain additional public support from the better popular acquaintance with their plans and procedure

which his interesting sketches are designed to impart. This object, indeed, would have been more conveniently promoted by distinctly setting forth in the title of each chapter the name, style, and place of the institution to be described. Such titles as "With the children of the stranger," "With them that faint by the way," and "With the children's children," are either too general to indicate any special department of charity or they are merely enigmatical. The volume, in a second edition, should be furnished with an index to the particular institutions, or with a list of them, accompanied by the official statistics of each, as in Mr. Herbert Fry's "Handbook." It may be sufficient, meantime, for us to state, having ascertained them from the contents of the chapters, that the following institutions are treated of by Mr. Archer: the French Protestant Refugees' Hospital in Victoria Park; the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, with its almshouses at Lower Norwood; the Sailors' Home in Wells-street, and the Refuge for Destitute Seamen; the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, and Royal Alfred Institution for Aged Merchant Seamen, at Erith; the Convalescent Hospital at Seaford; the East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women; the Crèche established by Mrs. Hilton, at Stepney; the Girls' Refuge of King Edward's Schools, in Spitalfields; the Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary at Margate; the Convalescent Orphans' Home at Margate; the Quakers' Asylum for Female Invalids at Stoke Newington; the Royal Hospital for Incurables, at Putney; the Industrial Home for Cripples, at Kensington; the Night Refuge in Newport Market, established by Mrs. Gladstone, and the Boys' School connected with it; the Soup-Kitchens of Ham-yard, Leicester-square; the "House of Charity," in Soho-square; the "Hope Schools for All," in Chancer-alley, Barbican; the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, in Victoria Park; the Royal Free Hospital, in Gray's-inn-lane; and the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. In each instance Mr. Archer gives a brief sketch of the history of the institution before relating his personal inspection of its arrangements, and stating the amount of its operations, its resources, patronage, and prospects. We have reason to confide in the perfect authenticity, impartiality, and accuracy of his reports, which are written in a sober, unaffected but congenial tone and style. There are many other institutions in and about London, equally deserving of notice, which may perhaps find place in a second series of these essays. We take the opportunity again to mention a little book called *Children Reclaimed for Life* (Hodder and Stoughton), which relates the history of Dr. Barnardo's admirable work in the "East London Juvenile Mission," at Stepney and Limehouse. It is written by the "London Rambler," author of "The Romance of the Streets." Another work of a similar description, by "A Riverside Visitor," is entitled *The Great Army*, and is occupied with "Sketches of Life and Character in a Thames-side District" (two volumes, Daldy, Isbister, and Co.). It will surprise many readers living in serene and comfortable respectability to learn what is here shown them of the hardships and rough ways of human existence at the East-End; but there is much good to be derived from contemplating the examples of patient virtue and of pure religious faith occasionally found among the poorest of the poor in that neglected region of town.

Among the minor works of prose fiction suitable for young persons, but more especially for girls, we should notice one by Mrs. Marshall, entitled *Life's Aftermath* (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday), which is a pleasing picture of domestic life among the Quakers of a Cumberland town; *Grassmere Farm*, by "Frank" (publisher, Rowland Elliott, Liverpool); and *The Brandens; or, Workers in a Neglected Service* (S. W. Partridge and Co.). In the story last named, by Miss Eliza Hutchinson, there is a very good girl, an orphan adopted by her uncle, who chooses to work for her own livelihood, the uncle consenting to put by what her yearly maintenance would have cost him, and to use it for the benefit of another cousin in greater need of help. The interest of domestic life is relieved by scenes of travel in Switzerland, with a rather agreeable effect.

"ELAINE."

Miss M. L. Gow, the painter of this drawing, has lately been elected an Associate of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, and this drawing has the special interest of being one of the first she has exhibited. Need we say that it is a work of fair promise, quite worthy of the artistic family to which she belongs. Miss Gow's father, it may be remembered, is an esteemed member of the Society of British Artists; and her brother, Mr. A. Gow, is a co-member with her of the Water-Colour Institute, where he is one of the most distinguished of the band of young figure-painters who has done so much for the society. In the Academy exhibition just closed he also made a mark with his version in oil of the elaborate drawing of the "Relief of Leyden," exhibited previously in Pall-mall. Miss Gow's subject is a favourite one with artists, as it well may be. "Elaine" is, perhaps, the most beautiful, it is certainly the most pathetic, of Tennyson's Idylls, and nothing can surpass as literary art the word-painting of the incident here depicted. The passage, the opening one of the poem, is the best possible commentary on the drawing to which it is also the text; no apology, therefore, is needed for quoting it:—

Elaine the fair, Elaine the lovable,
Elaine, the lily maid of Astolat,
High in her chamber up a tower to the east
Guarded the sacred shield of Lancelot;
Which first she placed where morning's earliest ray
Might strike it, and awake her with the gleam;
Then, fearing rust or soiling, fashion'd for it
A case of silk, and braided thereupon
All the devices blazon'd on the shield.
In their own tint, and added, of her wit,
A border fantasy of branch and flower,
And yellow-throated nestling in the nest.
Nor rested thus content, but day by day,
Leaving her household and good father, climb'd
That eastern tower, and entering barr'd her door,
Strip'd off the case, and read the naked shield.
Now guess'd a hidden meaning in his arms,
Now made a pretty history to herself
Of every dint a sword had beaten in it,
Conjecturing when and where: this cut is fresh;
That ten years back: this dealt him at Caerlyle;
That at Caerleon; this at Camelot:
And ah, God's mercy, what a stroke was there!
And here a thrust that might have kill'd, but God
Broke the strong lance, and roll'd his enemy down,
And saved him: So she lived in fantasy.

To know how Sir Lancelot came to leave his shield with Elaine we must refer readers to the poem itself to refresh their memory.

The report of the Royal Commission on Army Promotion and Retirement has just been published. It contains many important suggested alterations in the particular subjects with which it deals.

There was a large gathering of Freemasons in York from all parts of the country, on Monday, for the consecration of a new Masonic lodge by the Earl of Zetland. The lodge stands 1611 on the Grand Register of England, and is designated "the Eboracum Lodge."



"ELAINE." BY MISS M. L. GOW.

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.



RESTORATIONS IN CHESTER CATHEDRAL, REOPENED THIS WEEK.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

At the first blush there might seem something of hyperbole in some of the names assumed by the old Commonwealth soldier-fanatics—such as Captain "Hew-Agag-in-pieces" and Lieutenant "Bind-their-Kings-in-chains-and-their-nobles-with-links-of-iron." If you will turn, however, to the remarkable letters of Mr. Henry M. Stanley, now publishing in a morning journal, it will scarcely be denied, I think, that, in the way of earning a hewing-in-pieces-and-Kings-binding-in-chains renown, the intrepid African explorer has done that which the Ironsides only dreamed of doing. "I then dispatched a message to the natives of Bambireh to the effect that, if they delivered their King and the two principals under him into my hands, I would make peace with him. I sent a party to summon the King of Iroba, who very willingly came, with three of his chiefs, to save his people from the horrors of war. Upon their arrival I put them in chains. . . . The next morning the men of Iroba brought the King of Bambireh to me, who was at once chained heavily. . . . A message was also sent to Antari, King of Ihangiro, requesting him to redeem his island from war. Antari sent his son and two chiefs to treat with us, who told us many falsehoods, and had treachery written on their faces. . . . I thought that a bird in my hand would be worth a thousand false promises, and accordingly his son and his two companions were detained as hostages."

Thus Mr. Henry M. Stanley. He does not mention that he put Antari's sons and the two chiefs in chains. Possibly, after the binding of so many Kings and nobles in links of iron, his stock of fetters was exhausted. All this, to me, seems very horrible. Surely, Mr. Stanley was not "commissioned" to make war upon the natives of savage Africa. Why can't we leave these poor black people alone? And, finally, I may ask whether, in the course of a century of African exploration, one iota of good to the cause of Christianity or civilisation has resulted therefrom?

Having written about a hundred and fifty romances more or less (to say nothing of poems, plays, scientific essays, and art-criticisms), it has occurred to Miss Braddon to take a little rest and recreation; so, on the 18th inst., the eminent novelist intends, I perceive, to appear at the Theatre Royal, Jersey, as Pauline, in Mr. Dance's comedy of "Delicate Ground," and as Mrs. Sternhold in Tom Taylor's "Still Waters Run Deep." Bravo, Miss Braddon! Was not Mrs. Inchbald likewise an excellent actress? Was not George Sand "a leading lady" at her own "Théâtre de Nohant"? I have seen Charles Dickens play Bobadil; and I yet live in hopes of seeing "Ouida" play Lady Macbeth. I enacted a very little part once, myself, at a benefit for the late Mr. Hingston, at the Lyceum, many years ago; but they hissed me. I had some apprehension of the result, for I instructed the manager to announce in the playbill that Mr. William Watling (Watling was my *nom de théâtre*) would make his first and last appearance on any stage. This cautious caveat took the wind out of the sails of those malevolent persons, the dramatic critics, who were precluded from giving expression to the opinion that I had best retire from the pursuit of a calling for which I was manifestly unfitted.

M. Philippe Burty, one of the most distinguished of French art-critics, estimates, in the *Academy*, the cost of the Paris Exhibition of 1878 at 35,000,000*fr.*, and the probable receipts at 19,000,000*fr.*; and towards the expenditure the city of Paris intend, it is said, to contribute some 6,000,000*fr.* There is something approaching the heroic in a calculation that the great artistic and industrial enterprise of 1878 must necessarily result in a financial deficit; but it is necessary to point out that many of the structures to be erected for exhibition purposes on the Trocadero will be permanent ones, and will thus, like the Palais de l'Industrie in the Champs Elysées, remain "to the good." We are less heroic in this country, and we like our exhibitions to "pay." A very handsome surplus was realised by the World's Fair of 1851; but the only outcomes of that surplus, so far as I can see, have been to raise the rents of houses in the S.W. district to a prodigious extent, and to enable the Royal Horticultural Society to outrun the constable.

According to the gentleman above quoted, one of the most prominent features of the scientific sections of the Paris Exposition will be a vast series of ethnographical and anthropological galleries. Something of the kind was tried at our Crystal Palace in 1854; and wanderers in the nave at Sydenham may yet light upon groups of plaster casts, coloured to the life, purporting to represent Gallas and Danakils, Bosjesmen and Botacudos, Cobongs and Abipomas. These simulated aborigines always struck me as being very nasty-looking folk. The experiment at Paris is, however, to go much further; and types of social character as well as of race will be represented. Thus, M. Burty tells us, "lay figures, clothed, armed, and painted from head to foot, will show the Caffre in his burning sands, the Japanese in his island home, the Esquimaux in his hut, and the *Oxford Don* in his study." I like the notion of the *Oxford Don*; and I might venture to suggest a few additions in the way of social types. What would you say to "A physiologist taking out a license to perform vivisectional experiments on guinea-pigs," "An officer in the Blues backing the favourite at Tattersalls," or "A theatrical manager contemplating the possibility of persuading Mr. Toole to play 'Hamlet'?"

I wish that the authorities of the Great Dombaniel and Shillibeeropolis Cemetery Company (Limited) would refrain from sending to nervous people circulars by post, headed with an alarming representation of a huge black coffin, in which they appear to be exceedingly anxious that I (and the remainder of the British public) should be interred. The coffin is said to be of a strong but perishable material, easily resolvable into the component parts of Mother Earth; and, indeed, it looks like a carefully blackened reproduction of that elongated fish-basket in which, according to Mr. Charles Reade, the remains of the notorious duellist, Lord Camelford, were deposited. Appended to the coffin-circular is the form of a "testamentary disposition" politely requesting your heirs, executors, or assigns to forward at the earliest opportunity, your *deponille mortelle* to Shillibeeropolis, *via* Great Dombaniel, to be buried in the blackened basket, or whatever the ugly thing may be. I prefer to manage these little matters in my own way. Suppose that I have bequeathed my mortal coil to the Royal College of Surgeons; or that I have left directions that I shall be cremated, and my ashes carefully collected in a pickle jar; or that I am to be stuffed, painted, and varnished, and presented to the enterprising proprietor of Mrs. Jarley's waxwork show. Or, on the other hand, suppose that I hold that it matters not one doit as to what becomes of my most miserable corse, and that it is only so much morbid and ungrateful selfishness to trouble one's head about the matter at all.

Pope's villa, Twickenham, is for sale. Here is a chance for the American millionaire so admirably depicted in the "Golden Butterfly," now publishing in the *World*. The property includes the world-famous Grotto, "consisting of a centre passage and two side chambers, in one of which tradition says that

Pope wrote his Universal Prayer, and he may possibly have done so." I quote the advertisement; but in this allusion there is a touch of cynicism which would scarcely, I think, have met with the approbation of the late Mr. George Robins. The "possibly" reminds me of the label attached to the pen in the American museum, "With this pen Oliver Cromwell signed the death warrant of Charles I., and perhaps he did not." George Robins, however, would have smiled complacently at a subsequent remark in the Pope's villa announcement that the cedars of Lebanon in the poet's garden are said to be the first planted in England.

To Mr. Thackeray belongs, I believe, the undivided honour of having found a rhyme, in one word, for "humbug." It is in the immortal "Battle of Limerick."

When William Duke of Schomberg,
A tyrant and a humbug.

But you will observe that the poet is obliged to give "humbug" somewhat of an Irish inflection to make it fit to Schomberg. I have not the "Shannon Shore" at hand, and am thus not quite certain whether Mr. Thackeray called the Duke "William;" but, historically, he bore the Christian name of Frederick. The tough old warrior who was killed (by his own soldiers, they say, of course accidentally) at the battle of the Boyne, made a phantom appearance in the House of Commons last week, *apropos* of a vote of £29,109 for commuting the portion held by a noble Duke of the pension of £4000 a year, granted in perpetuity to Schomberg's heirs as a reward for the services of their ancestor at the Boyne water. Mr. Cowen objected to the vote; but Mr. W. H. Smith pointed out that the nation was bound in honour to keep the faith which it had pledged, and that, on the whole, it would be desirable to get rid of an annual burden by the payment of a lump sum.

G. A. S.

RESTORATIONS OF CHESTER CATHEDRAL.

The choir of this venerable edifice, by the efforts of Dean Howson and many influential supporters, has undergone its complete restoration and adornment, following the work of a restoration of the nave, which was accomplished in 1872. The reopening of the Cathedral for public worship has been celebrated this week by a series of religious services, which began on Tuesday afternoon. Most of the clergy of the diocese, the nobility and gentry of Cheshire, the Mayor and Corporation of the ancient city, and many visitors from other towns and counties, assembled upon this occasion. Among them were the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone, and the architect, Sir Gilbert Scott. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Rochester. The works of repair and restoration, with additional decorations and furniture, have since 1868 cost about £83,000, and there is a deficiency of £4000 to be made up. On entering the cathedral by the Church of St. Oswald, which is also the south transept, the new interior arrangement presents a striking effect. For a period certainly extending beyond the remembrance of "the oldest inhabitant," the parish church had been divided from the rest of the cathedral; as the lofty and elegant arch, which now displays its noble proportions opening to the tower, was then completely built up. This screen, as well as one which divided the nave from the choir, has been removed, and the various parts of the fabric are again brought into complete architectural communication. At the extreme end of the south transept an ancient buttress, left standing for the present, illustrates the decay of the past as opposed to the beauty and stability of the present.

The new grand organ, built in the north transept upon a beautiful organ screen, the gift of the Duke of Westminster, has a handsome shafting of Italian marble, with rich groining overhead, which renders the screen one of the most notable features of the edifice. The organ is an exquisitely-carved oak case, of light and elegant design—one of Sir Gilbert Scott's happiest inspirations. It stands no longer in the centre of the building, on a piece of solid masonry, but on a beautiful stone gallery, supported on sixteen marble columns, the whole of which is the gift of the Duke of Westminster. This organ has been built, with all modern improvements, by Messrs. Whiteley, of Chester; the organ-case is by Messrs. Farmer and Brindley, of Westminster-road, Lambeth.

At the eastern end of the choir there is to be a mosaic of the Last Supper, executed by Messrs. Salviati, after a design by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, who are also decorating the choir roof. The four greater and twelve lesser prophets will be shown in the two eastern bays, while angels with musical instruments are in the western bays of the roof, immediately over the choir seats. Wood from Palestine has been employed in the retable which frames the mosaic, and in the holy table itself. The forms of some plants connected with our Lord's Passion have been carved upon this by Mr. G. F. Armitage, of Altrincham, after a plan suggested by the Dean. On the broad western step is a representation of the Passover, in incised marble. On the open space of the floor below this step are heads of the Apostles round the lectern. In the corners are heads of two Doctors of the Western and two of the Eastern Church—namely, Ambrose, as representing Church Music; Augustine, for Theology; Athanasius, for the Creeds; and Chrysostom, for Preaching. The Bishop's throne and the pulpit, on which are carved the building of the Hebrew Temple, the preaching of St. John the Baptist, and the vision of the Heavenly Jerusalem, are the work of Messrs. Farmer and Brindley. The tilework is by Messrs. Craven, Dunnill, and Co. The sedilia have been restored by Mr. Thompson, of Peterborough, who, besides all the works completed some time ago in the nave, has also executed the repairs of the stall-work, the structure of the choir roof, and the pavement under the tower.

The north transept is a part of the building to which the large number of American visitors who frequent the city pay particular attention, as the handsomely-sculptured tomb of Bishop Pearson, to which Americans contributed, is contained within it. The window at the end of this transept is one of seven lights, which will be filled with stained glass, representing the seven deacons and the seven churches of Asia, so as to be indicative of Church work and Church union.

The alterations and researches consequent upon the restoration have brought to light many interesting relics connected with the early or monastic history of the buildings. Among these discoveries may be mentioned a subterranean passage, the entrance to which was from the inside of the cathedral, near Abbey Court. In a line with the vestibule of the chapter house are vaulted rooms or passages, which have long been used as coal-cellars. The beauty of the stonework in these is worthy of a better occupation; and they have been turned into vestries for the accommodation of the minor canons, lay clerks, and choristers.

The Canterbury Cricket Week opened on Monday. Besides those who were drawn to the ancient city by the attractions of the game, it was inundated by holiday people from London and various towns in Kent. We reserve giving the results of the various competitions until next week.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Addresses to her Majesty on the production of copies of certain Indian despatches were agreed to yesterday week; and the Marquis of Salisbury made a statement explaining the circumstances relating to an alleged difference of opinion between himself and Lord Northbrook when the latter was Viceroy of India. Several bills were advanced a stage. The Elementary Education Bill and the Pollution of Rivers Bill were brought up from the Commons and read the first time; the Cattle Diseases (Ireland) Bill, the Savings Banks (Barristers) Bill, the Superannuation (Unhealthy Climates) Bill, and the Bishopric of Truro Bill were read the second time; the Juries Procedure (Ireland) Bill and the Poor-Law Rating (Ireland) Bill were passed through Committee; and the Winter Assizes Bill was read the third time. Lord Strathnairn moved for papers showing why the conditions of service in the regulations for the discipline and payment of the Army Reserve, that the Mutiny Act and the Articles of War should apply to the force whenever it was called out for training and exercise, had not been carried out from 1871 to 1876. The motion having elicited an explanation from Lord Cardwell of the share which he had had in the arrangements relating to the reserves, Earl Cadogan denied the accuracy of the premises set out by Lord Strathnairn, and on that ground refused his assent to the motion, which, after a few words from Lord Dorchester, was negatived.

The Elementary Education Bill, the Pollution of Rivers Bill the Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) Bill, and other bills were read the second time on Tuesday; and the Exhausted Parish Lands, the Cattle Disease (Ireland), and the Bishopric of Truro Bills were passed through Committee.

The House held an extra sitting on Wednesday, when the Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) and other Bills passed through Committee, and the Savings Banks (Barrister), the Superannuation (Unhealthy Climates), the Bishopric of Truro, and the Juries Procedure (Ireland, amended) Bills were read the third time and passed.

Their Lordships were occupied on Thursday chiefly by the Elementary Education Bill in Committee and the second reading of the Rivers Pollution Bill. Several measures were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On resuming the consideration of the Education Bill, yesterday week, Lord Sandon proposed that Lord Robert Montagu should withdraw his amendment, on which the difficulty of the previous night had arisen. That being done, the noble Lord undertook that he would move to omit certain words from clause 14, the effect of which would be to make applicable to the whole of the country the clause providing that boards of guardians should pay the school fees of the children of parents unable to meet the charges. Lord Robert Montagu, agreeing, withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Forster said that, with the addition of a promise that the children thus paid for should not be the children of paupers, and that the 25th clause of the Education Act of 1870 was repealed, he should vote for the clause. Lord Sandon accepted Mr. Forster's amendment, and agreed to the proposal for the repeal of the 25th clause of the Education Act. After a prolonged discussion, in which Mr. Chamberlain took part, the House divided, and Lord Sandon's amendment was carried by 175 votes against 77. An amendment by Mr. Fawcett, making the clause permissive, was rejected by 176 votes against 72. Mr. Ramsay moved an amendment, the effect of which would be to disfranchise the recipients of charity under this clause, and was supported in his view by Mr. Forster, Dr. Playfair, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Fawcett. After some discussion Mr. Ramsay offered to withdraw the amendment, but this being opposed from below the gangway on the Liberal side, the House divided, and the amendment was rejected by 169 votes against 42. At seven o'clock the sitting was suspended, and on resuming, at nine, the motion for going into Committee of Supply was withdrawn, and the House at once returned to the consideration of the Education Bill. On the motion of Mr. Forster, words were added to clause 14, repealing clause 25 of the Education Act, 1870. The remaining amendments were amicably disposed of, and at twenty minutes to eleven the bill had passed this important stage. Loud cheers from the Ministerial benches hailed the accomplishment of the event.

The Education Bill was passed through its last stage on Saturday. On the motion to read the bill the third time, Mr. Richard entered his protest against its becoming law, denouncing it as "the worst, the most unjust, the most reactionary, the most tyrannical bill introduced to Parliament since Lord Bolingbroke brought in his Schism Bill in the reign of Queen Anne." This protest was seconded from the Liberal benches by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Joseph Cowen, Mr. Burt, and Mr. Goschen. Mr. Forster, however, declared that he could not vote against the bill, believing that, notwithstanding its defects, the benefits which it was calculated to secure for the cause of education were such that he could not be a party to an attempt to deprive the country of them. Lord Sandon defended the bill from the charges brought against the measure of the Government; and on a division the third reading was, amid loud cheering from the Ministerial benches, agreed to by 119 votes against 73. On the motion to go into Committee of Supply, Sir George Campbell called attention to Mr. Cave's mission to Egypt, and the right hon. gentleman took the opportunity of making the long-promised statement thereupon. Mr. Dodson criticised the statement, which was interpreted and defended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Eventually the House went into Committee, and the vote of £2200, as the expense of the mission, was agreed to.

Mr. Disraeli stated on Monday, in answer to a question, that steps had been taken to fill up the office of Chief Commissioner of Works, vacated by the resignation of Lord Henry Lennox. Mr. Anderson, the honourable member for Glasgow, called attention to the atrocities alleged to have been perpetrated by the Turkish soldiers in Bulgaria, and an interesting debate ensued. Mr. Bourke, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied on behalf of the Government. Dr. Cameron mentioned the case of the Talisman; Lord Elcho the circumstances attending the death of the platelayer Chiddy, when endeavouring to avert an accident on the Bristol and Exeter Railway; and Mr. Beresford-Hope alluded to the condition of the British Church at Stockholm. The reports of Supply and of Ways and Means were agreed to, the Appropriation Bill was introduced, and the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill was considered in Committee until a late hour.

The Appropriation Bill was read the second time, on Tuesday, after Sir Charles Dilke had criticised the action of the War Office with reference to Plumstead and Wormholt Commons. On the motion to go into Committee on the Suez Canal (Shares) Bill a debate sprang up, led off by Mr. Lowe. Mr. Rylands referring to the Stock Exchange transactions which had taken place in consequence of the action of the British Government, the Chancellor of the Exchequer accepted the remark as personal to himself and the Government of which he is a member. He repudiated the accusation he understood to have been made; and, when Mr. Rylands explained that he had had no such meaning, the right hon. gentleman adjured hon. members,

for the sake of the honour of the House, if they were aware of the existence of any such suspicion in any part of the country, that they should inform the Government of it, so that it might be met. This appeal was met by disclaimers from all parts of the House of any such view as that which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had assumed to exist. After the debate had continued for some time, Lord Hartington, in a spirited speech, contrasted the attitude of the country and of the Government with those assumed early in the Session, when as yet the purchase of the shares was a new thing. He asserted that "the high policy" argument was now quite abandoned, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was content to defend the scheme as a commercial transaction, and was not very successful in that. Mr. Disraeli replied that neither he nor any of his colleagues had deviated from the position taken up at the outset. They had purchased the shares in the Suez Canal from high political considerations, and had it not been for those considerations the purchase would never have been made. At the same time it was the duty of the Government to see that from a commercial point of view the best that could be done should be done, and that also was an aspect of the transaction from an examination of which he did not shrink. The bill passed through Committee without further opposition. Some hours were occupied in consideration in Committee of the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill, which finally passed that stage.

Mr. Bourke, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated on Wednesday, in answer to Mr. Ritchie, that representations had been made to the Porte in regard to the cruel and atrocious deeds which have been perpetrated in Bulgaria, that a consular agent had been located at Philippopolis, and that there was reason to believe the atrocities had ceased, and that the offenders had been dealt with severely by the Ottoman Power. The Expiring Laws Continuance Bill was passed through Committee; the report of the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill was also brought up, and several amendments having been agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed. In moving the second reading of the Cruelty to Animals Bill, Mr. Cross traced the history of the question from the rise of the strong feeling against the practice which led to the appointment of the Royal Commission to the bill which had been based on the report. The result of the report had been to show a general tendency to humanity among those who practised vivisection; but there had certainly been cases of cruelty. The great principle of the bill was that no person should be permitted to perform experiments, except under restrictions, and that no unnecessary pain should be inflicted on animals. Experiments must only be performed with a view to acquiring new knowledge for the alleviation of human suffering, in a registered place, and by persons holding a license. The animals during all the time of the experiments must be kept under the influence of anesthetics, and the experiments shall not be performed in medical schools or hospitals, nor for the mere attainment of manual skill. Touching on the changes in the bill, which, he said, did not infringe its principle, Mr. Cross explained that special licenses will be granted to the highest class of experimentalists which will not require registration; that special licenses will be granted for experiments without anesthetics, and also for experiments on dogs and cats; and that prosecutions in these cases must be conducted by the Secretary of State, and not by a common informer. Invertebrate and cold-blooded animals will be exempted from the bill. Dr. Ward, who had given notice of his intention to move the rejection of the bill, said that after the changes made in it he would not push his opposition so far, but characterised the agitation and the bill based on it as groundless and absurd. Sir J. Lubbock supported the bill, and expatiated on the scientific value of the results of vivisection. Mr. Holt, on the other hand, would be content with nothing less than the abolition of vivisection. Mr. Lowe pointed out that the bill created a new law—for the present law only protected domestic animals from torture—and denounced with much indignation the proposal to put under the ban of exceptional legislation and to rank with body-snatchers men of the highest training, who had performed the greatest services to mankind. Mr. P. Wyndham supported the bill; and Dr. Playfair also assented to the second reading of the bill as amended, because the physiologists recognised the moral obligation to conduct their experiments humanely and with a definite purpose, and did not object to the obligation being made statutory. Still, the bill only touched a very small corner of the cruelty. Mr. Forster, as one of the Royal Commissioners, defended their conclusions, and said, for himself, that he had come out of the Commission convinced that there was not much cruelty practised, and that there could be no progress in the healing art without vivisection. The bill was then read the second time. The Norwich and Boston (Corrupt Voters) Bill was read the second time, and the Suez Canal Shares Bill was read the third time and passed. The Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) and the Prisons Bills were discharged.

In reply to Mr. Errington, on Thursday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said for the service of the Ottoman Loan of 1854 the Bank of England had received since Oct. 1, 1875, £130,536, and there remained a balance in hand up to this date of £61,150. For the service of the Imperial Ottoman Loan of 1871 the amount received since Oct. 1, 1875, was £199,500, and there was a balance in hand on that account of £116,922. Sir W. Harcourt withdrew his motion relating to extradition on account of the lateness of the Session. Mr. Bourke promised that a few copies of the remaining papers relating to Bulgaria should be in the library to-night. Mr. Disraeli said he should ask the House to meet at three on Friday to take the third reading of the Appropriation Bill. The Appropriation Bill passed through Committee. Lord G. Hamilton, in introducing the Indian Budget, stated that last year there was a deficit of £1,388,000, but that this year, owing to an increasing revenue, the deficit was turned into a surplus of upwards of £319,000. The results had been £1,700,000 better than the Estimates, which was due to an increase under almost every head. The net result of the famine expenditure was that during the three famine years there had been an excess of income over expenditure of £150,000, although the famine expenditure had exceeded £2,000,000 a year. The visit of the Prince of Wales had had a beneficial effect in inducing a large number of persons to use the railway, and they increased the receipts; and it was hoped, as they had thus tested the convenience of the system, they would continue to use the railroads. There had been a satisfactory increase of the receipts under the heads of excise, stamps, and State guaranteed railways. Although there had been an increase in army expenditure, it had been more than met by economical arrangements. The estimated revenue was £50,480,000, and the expenditure £50,336,000, showing a surplus of £144,000. The total expenditure on public works for the three years had been £10,400,000. The revenue for the current year had been carefully estimated, and, although there would be a slight falling off in the first six months on customs and salt, still, as a set-off, a large increase of the opium crop was anticipated. Referring to the depreciation in the value of silver and tracing the causes of it, he observed that in the first instance it was due

in a great degree to panic respecting something that was apprehended but which had not come to pass; but, in consequence of the action of the Indian Government, the tone of the market had considerably improved, and the value of the rupee had increased. If the total loss on silver should turn out to be £2,800,000, as estimated by the Government, he had no doubt that it would be eventually met out of the surplus. The balance of trade was greatly in favour of India; trade was flourishing owing to the extension of railways; and there was no reason to believe that with returning confidence the value of silver would not continue to rise. In conclusion, the noble Lord moved that the House go into Committee on East India revenue accounts. The remainder of the night was occupied with a discussion of the subject.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The distribution of prizes to the successful students in the Crystal Palace School of Practical Engineering took place last Saturday, the prizes being presented by Mr. E. Woods, C.E.

The National Society for the Promotion of the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church has received 500 guineas from the Corporation of the City of London.

The Clothworkers' Company have, in addition to the scholarships founded in 1874, given to the School Board for London three scholarships of an annual value of £30, with a sum of £5 per annum towards the expenses of examination.

George Lee, the fireman who distinguished himself so greatly by rescuing several persons from the fire in St. John-street, Clerkenwell, on the 26th ult., died, on Monday morning, in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, from the injuries he suffered.

The annual fête of the Conservative working men of London was held, on Monday, at Taplow. Sir Charles Legard, M.P., presided at the dinner in the course of the day, and Sir Charles Russell, M.P., responded to the toast of "The Members for Westminster."

An International Cotton Conference was held in London, on Thursday, and was attended by delegates from America and representatives of the trade from Liverpool. A number of questions were discussed, and the congress was adjourned until July next year, when it will meet in Liverpool.

According to the *Globe*, the Government has agreed to buy Winchester House from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for £45,000, to provide additional accommodation for the War Office. The money will be applied, under the provisions of the St. Albans Bishopric Act, towards the endowment of that see.

Mrs. Griesbach has presented to the Lord President of the Council, for the proposed Scientific Museum at South Kensington, a valuable collection of acoustic apparatus, invented and made by her late husband, John Henry Griesbach. This apparatus is now exhibited in the loan collection of scientific apparatus.

Her Majesty's Ministers and the leading members of the Conservative party, numbering altogether forty, were present at the annual whitebait dinner at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, on Wednesday evening. Mr. Disraeli alone of all the guests went down by road, the others going by special steamer from Westminster. The principal absentees were the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Carnarvon, and the Earl of Malmesbury.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the fifth week of July) was 76,759, of whom 33,874 were in workhouses and 42,885 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 6050, 15,286 and 21,297 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 677, of whom 464 were men, 165 women, and 48 children.

A meeting of the Council of the Hospital Sunday Fund was held, on Wednesday, at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor presiding, when the report of the committee's distribution was read. The committee recommended that £23,913 should be given to sixty-nine general and special hospitals and four institutions, and £2336 10s. 8d. to forty-five dispensaries. The report was adopted, with the exception of that part granting £233 6s. 8d. towards meeting the expenses in connection with the tank accident at St. George's Hospital.

The report of the Thames Conservators shows that the amount received by them for the year ending Dec. 31, 1875, was, including last year's balance, £15,344, while the expenditure amounted to £73,509. The report states that the Conservators have in the last, as in previous years, granted extensions of time to some of the local authorities to enable them to execute works for the diversion of the sewage, but they feel that the time has arrived when no further delay should be allowed, and that the compulsory powers of the Act of 1867 should now be enforced.

Last Sunday afternoon the members of various temperance organisations, to the number of about 2000, held a meeting on Clerkenwell-green, presided over by Cardinal Manning, who was accompanied by the Rev. Father Lockhart and many well-known temperance advocates. His Eminence dwelt upon the home blessings and comforts which the spread of temperance was bringing to the people of the metropolis and of the country. He exhorted all present—men and women, but especially women—to shun the public-house, and to set an example which would tend to eradicate the drinking habits which were the social curse of the country. Father Lockhart, Mr. Henessy, and others addressed the meeting, and at its close some hundreds took the total abstinence pledge.

Lord Derby, yesterday week, received a deputation from the several commercial bodies represented by the Associated Chambers of Commerce and the Anti-Slavery Society upon the restrictions placed, under the name of quarantine, upon British traffic with the ports of the Red Sea. His Lordship, in reply, admitted that the quarantine regulations of the Red Sea appeared to have been framed in a curiously partial and unsatisfactory manner, and stated that endeavours were being made to obtain better regulations. Her Majesty's Government had been in communication with the Egyptian and Turkish Governments, with the view of obtaining from them a convention that should give this country greater power of dealing with the slave trade in the Red Sea, and he was confident that they would obtain that object.

Last week 2460 births and 1679 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 158, whereas the deaths were 68 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 1 from smallpox, 21 from measles, 36 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 38 from whooping-cough, 16 from different forms of fever, and 401 from diarrhoea. Thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 522 deaths were referred, against numbers increasing from 160 to 669 in the five preceding weeks. These 522 deaths were 10 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Different forms

of violence caused 63 deaths; 51 were the result of negligence or accident, including 26 from fractures and contusions, 3 from burns and scalds, 9 from drowning, 3 from poison, and 17 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Four deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. Eleven cases of suicide were registered.

A quarterly court of the governors of the Brompton Hospital for Consumption was held in the board-room of the hospital on Monday afternoon—Mr. T. P. Beckwith in the chair. From the report of the committee of management it appeared that in the brief period since the annual court there had been little calling for special mention. Dr. W. T. Law had been elected resident medical officer, vice Mr. Rendle, resigned. The committee reported with much regret the resignation by Sir William Fergusson of the office of consulting surgeon, on account of the state of his health. The following legacies had been announced since the last court:—H. Wollams, Esq., £100 duty free; Miss Neve, £50 reversionary. The number of patients admitted since May 25 was 254; discharged, many greatly benefited, 217; died, 24; new out-patients' cases, 2449. The report was adopted. Mr. John Marshall, F.R.S., was unanimously elected consulting surgeon to the hospital.

A Conference on South African affairs has been held at the Colonial Office. The Earl of Carnarvon presided, and the vice-chair was occupied by Sir Garnet Wolseley. Representatives were present from the Orange Free State and Natal. Griqualand West, in the absence of any special delegate, was represented by Mr. J. A. Froude. Lord Carnarvon stated at the outset that the Conference would be purely deliberative, and that its resolutions would not be binding on any State or colony. He explained that he had never considered it necessary for every separate member of the Confederated body to have one and the same identical Constitution. He thought, on the contrary, that each member might well retain its own laws, customs, traditions, and mode of procedure, reserving only a certain limited number of subjects for discussion and administration by the Central Legislature and Government. The native tribes might become a source of common danger. It seemed to him desirable to reduce as far as possible that danger by co-operation. Then, too, it was desirable to raise and improve the native tribes. At the close of Lord Carnarvon's speech the President of the Orange Free State announced that by a resolution of the Volksraad he was not to take part in any conference with reference to a confederation of the colonies and States of South Africa.

Owing to the fine weather on Monday the Bank Holiday was generally observed. In London business was completely suspended, and the various places of amusement were thronged. The number of visitors to the Crystal Palace was over 51,000, and the programme at the Alexandra Palace attracted large crowds. The British Museum was visited by about 7000 people, and the Zoological Society's gardens attracted close upon 30,000. The Westminster Aquarium was thronged during the day, and the Tower was crowded beyond the power of the warders to keep order. Up to six o'clock the South Kensington Museum had been visited by 15,432 persons, while those who went to the Indian Museum numbered close upon 10,000. Nearly 6000 persons went to the beautiful gardens and conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington, which were opened at a charge of twopence. The suburban places of resort were also crowded. At Hampstead-heath it is estimated that there were 30,000 people; and Epping Forest proved equally attractive. Hampton Court, Kew, and Richmond were visited by large numbers of holiday-makers. Excursions by rail in every direction were very numerous, and thousands of holiday-makers availed themselves of the opportunity of making their way to the seaside and country. The London, Tilbury, and Southend line had at two p.m. carried 9000 to Southend, 8000 to Rosherville, and 11,000 to Gravesend. On Saturday night it furnished at Southend station sleeping accommodation in its carriages to 570 persons who could not find beds in the town. The other lines were equally busy, and 12,500 persons visited the Brighton Aquarium, the great turtle presented by the Queen, the sea lions, porpoises, and the sturgeon being the great attractions while at Dover the regatta was witnessed by from 10,000 to 15,000 people. The Thames from Shoemans to Hampton Court was thronged with traffic. Many of the volunteer corps availed themselves of the Bank Holiday for rifle practice.

Mr. H. D. Miller has been appointed Town Clerk of Norwich, at a salary of £1300 per annum.

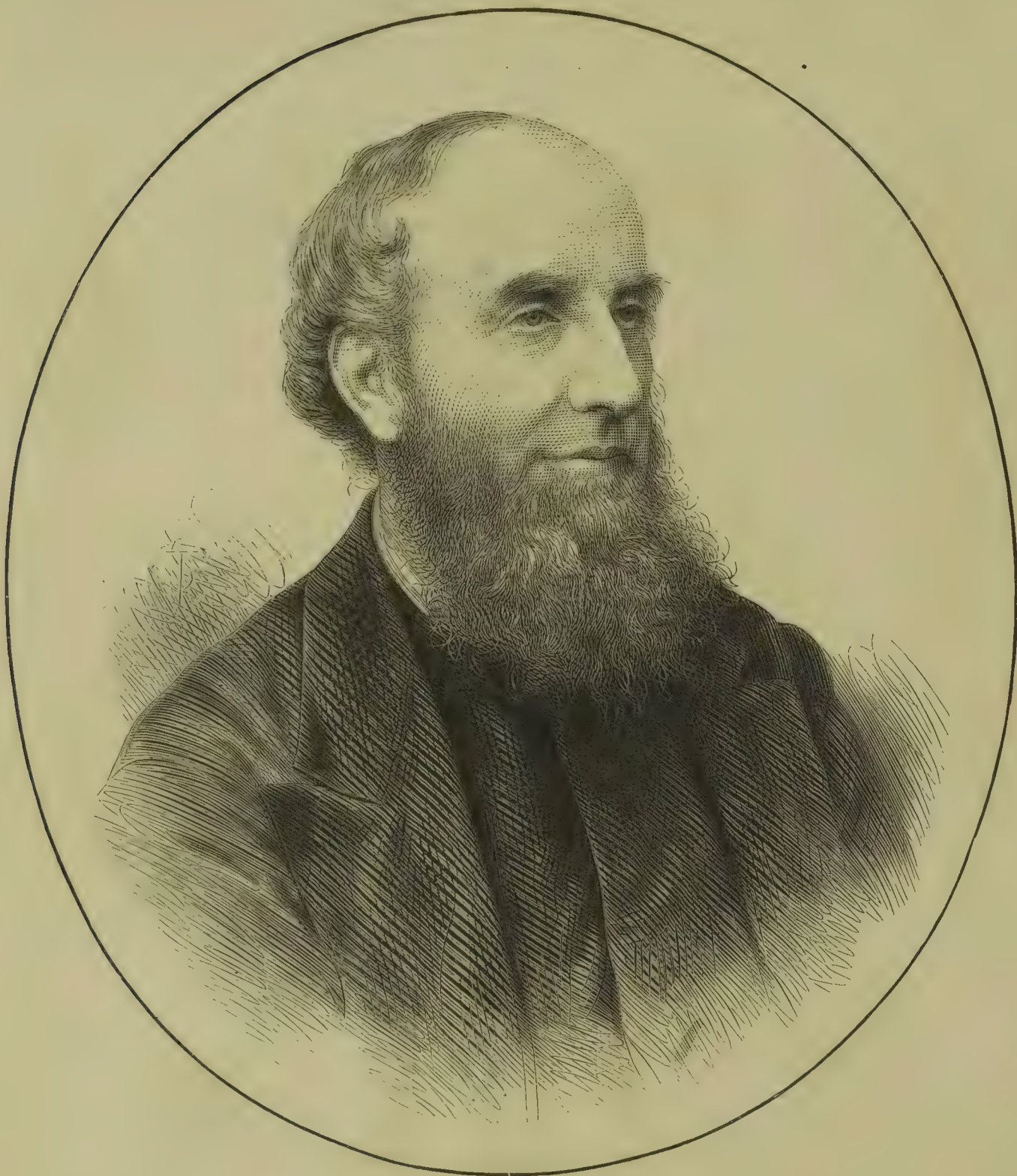
Dr. Bardeleben, Professor of Medicine, has been elected Rector of the University of Berlin for the academical year beginning on Oct. 15.

The steam-corvette Ruby, sister ship to the *Turquoise*, now fitting out for her Majesty's Government, was launched at Hull, on Wednesday, and was christened by Mrs. Hickley, wife of Captain Hickley, R.N. She is to carry fourteen guns.

In consequence of the state of his health, the Earl of Lonsdale will resign the mastership of the Cottesmore Hounds at the close of the next season. The noble Lord will have held the mastership six years. Lord Lonsdale promises £500 per annum if the country can be kept entire, and £200 towards the building of kennels at some convenient point.

Mr. Frederick Cavill made an attempt, on Wednesday, to swim from Dover to Ramsgate. He started from the Admiralty Pier at 12.50, and swam to within half a mile of Ramsgate, when, finding it impossible to make headway against the powerful spring tide, he was taken into a boat, as it was considered that he had virtually accomplished his task. He had then been six hours and twenty-five minutes in the water. To-day (Saturday) he proposes to attempt to swim from Dover to Calais. Cavill was formerly a sailor in the Royal Navy, and wears the medal for service in the Baltic. He has also been awarded three medals by the Royal Humane Society for saving life at sea.

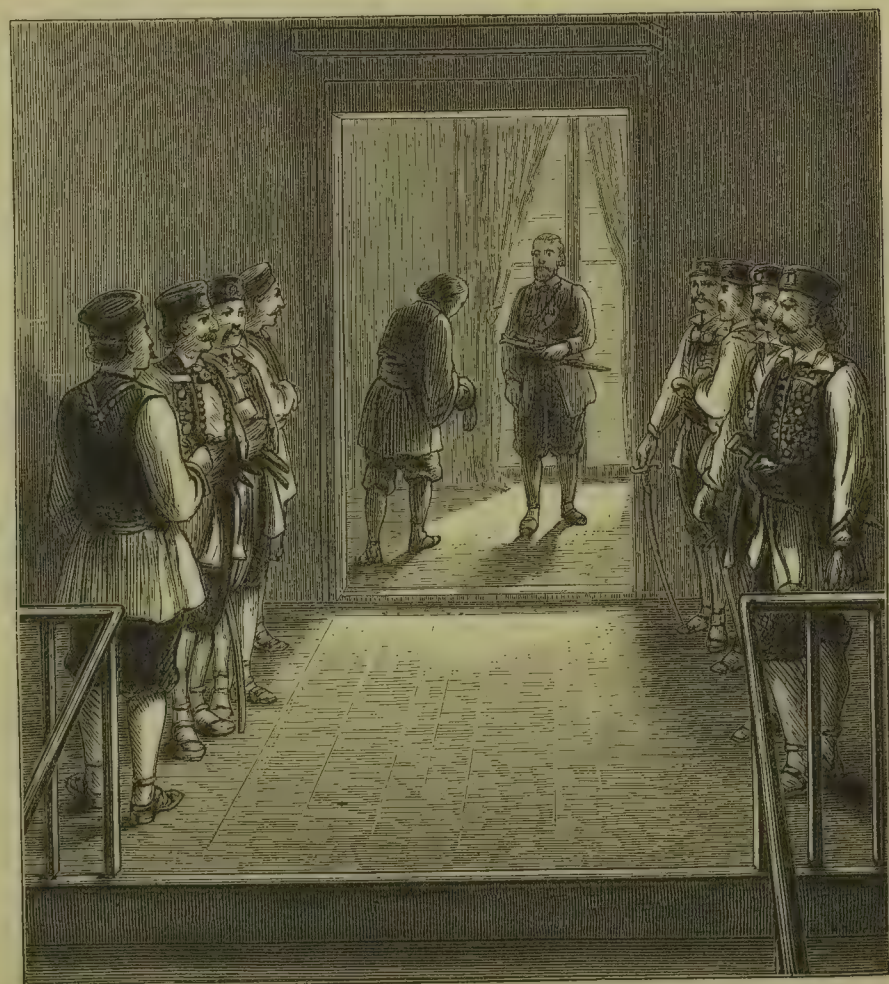
At the forthcoming Social Science Congress at Liverpool, the subject of the limitations within which extradition should be recognised as an international duty will be discussed in the International Law Section. In the Municipal Law Section the subjects of the present law of bankruptcy, the effect of the Judicature Acts on commercial interests, and the law affecting maritime contracts, will be discussed. The following are the subjects in the other sections:—Repression of Crime Section—Police supervision and the repression of crimes of violence. Education Section—The due connection between secondary and elementary schools and the Universities, the efficient training of teachers, and professional and technical instruction. Health Section—Storage of water, the arrest of the spread of infectious fevers, noxious vapours, and smoke. Economy and Trade Section—Protective duties, the depreciation of silver, the social condition of seamen, and discipline at sea. Art Section—Street architecture and public buildings, frescoes, the influence of academies upon the art of a nation, and the influence upon society of decorative art and art-workmanship in all household details.



REV. ALEXANDER M'AULAY, PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.



THE WAR: OFFICERS AND SENATORS OF MONTENEGRO AT THE BISHOP'S GATE, CETTIGNE.



THE WAR: RECEPTION OF A DIPLOMATIC ENVOY BY THE PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO.



1. Turban Ornament. 2. Necklace, Punjaub. 3. Gooloolund Necklace. 4. Cinghalese Bracelet. 5. Heart-shaped Ornament. 6. Turban Pendant, Jeypore. 7. Primitive Silver Torque. 8. Two Diamonds (one state) used as a Talisman. 9. Jeypore Enamel Vase. 10. Table-cut Diamond. 11. Necklace. 12, 13. Brooches. 14. Girdle. 15. Jeypore Enamel.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S INDIAN GIFTS.

The distinguishing characteristic of Indian jewellery is its splendid deceitfulness, its false appearance of solidity and worth, and its flaunting gorgeousness. You see a necklace made up of apparently solid, rough-moulded cubes of gold; you take it in your hand, and your hand flies up, as if it had found cork or pith where you thought was gold. Yet, though hollow, the necklace, or whatever other ornament it may be, is not false. It is of the purest gold, "soft as wax," and it is this which gives to the flimsiest and lightest Indian trinketry its wonderful look of weight and reality. Again, you see a necklace or girdle of gems, which you would say was priceless; but it is all mere glamour of colouring—pearls and diamonds, emeralds and enamel, which "deceitful shine" and have not intrinsic worth. The Indian jeweller thinks only of producing the showy, barbaric effect of a glittering variety of colours, and nothing of the purity of his gems. He must have quantity, and cares nothing for quality; and the flawed "tallow-drop" emeralds and fowl spinel rubies, "large as walnuts," and mere splinters and scales of diamonds, which he so lavishly uses, are often valueless, except as sparkles and splashes of splendid colouring. The enormous rubies and emeralds used in Indian jewellery are, indeed, often found absolutely unsaleable in Europe, except as museum specimens; but nothing can exceed the artistic skill and effectiveness with which gems are used in India, both in jewellery proper and in the decoration of arms.

No. 1 of our Illustrations to-day is a turban ornament, which can be used also as a hair-comb, made at Jeypore. The setting is of green and red Jeypore enamel on gold, surmounted with a curved row, all on a level, of large pearls, each tipped with a green glass bead. Below it is a row of small diamonds set amongst the enamelled gold leaves which support the large pearls; then a row of small pearls, with diamond-set enamel scrollwork between it and the lowest row of pearls; below which is a continuous narrow row of minute diamonds forming the lower edge of the comb. It is most superb and refined in its design, and in workmanship one of the most finished pieces of Indian jewellery that have been made in modern times. No. 2 is an ordinary Punjab necklace of alternate bands of gold set with turquoise on one side and enamelled on the other, with strings of pearls between them, from which a heart-shaped pendant of diamonds hangs in front.

No. 6 is a turban pendant from Jeypore, remarkable for the size of the three lowest pearls. No. 8 represents two diamonds in their natural crystallisation. These are extravagantly prized by the natives of India as talismans. No. 10 is another diamond, cut as a deep table or *clou*, a form now out of fashion, but which was very common in India in the time of Tavernier. The silver torque (No. 7) and silver "taweez" (No. 14) are characteristic forms of primitive Indian jewellery, and No. 7 is probably derived from some aboriginal ornament in twisted grass or straw. This primitive trinketry in silver and gold is the most interesting in India, and deserves more attention from English residents in that country. It is made in every village, and nowhere are the forms more archaic and artistic than in Guzerat, in the Bombay Presidency. On the other hand, the jewellery of Delhi and Cuttack is all of foreign origin; and that of Trichinopoly is derived from the architecture of Southern India, and, although strictly indigenous, is really an art at secondhand. No. 4 is a bracelet of Cingalese work, copied from a European original. But the heart emblem so common in European jewellery probably came from India originally. It is almost certainly derived from the heart-shaped "peepul," or Indian fig leaf, which is the only article of attire worn by the women in some parts of India. In many places, instead of the actual fig leaf, a literal transcript of it in silver is worn. But often the silver leaf is more or less conventionalised; it is generally ornamented with a representation of the peepul-tree itself. The courtizan class wear the ornament as a ring, having a mirror set in the front, and inscribed with Anacreontic verses on the back. In Algeria this heart-shaped ornament is worn by young girls, until they arrive at an age when some additional clothing is considered expedient. At the International Exhibition of 1872, Dr. Birdwood exhibited a series of these "peepul" ornaments, from the dried leaves of the tree up to the most elaborately conventionalised heart-shaped ornaments. It was impossible to avoid the conclusion that the "heart and serpent" ornament of European jewellery was derived from the Indian fig leaf. Nos. 9 and 15 are two exquisite and superb examples of Jeypore enamelling, which was described in our first paper on the Prince's presents.

The enamellers' and jewellers' arts in India are purely traditional arts. The natives of India themselves have no knowledge of art or any feeling whatever for art. No sooner do they stray from the light of tradition than they fall into all kinds of depravity and debasement. It is, therefore, all the more necessary that Englishmen in India, and especially that our English Schools of Art, should guard against darkening the light of tradition, by which native artists work in jewellery, pottery, embroidery, and other fabrics. There is some risk of this in forcing them to copy the mechanical arts of Europe, or to apply the principles of our mechanical arts to their own strictly manual productions. It is, on the other hand, equally an abuse of the lessons to be taught by such an exhibition of the manual arts of India as the Prince's presents afford, for the manufacturers of Birmingham and Manchester to set to work to reproduce mechanical copies of them. Of late years the shop-windows of Regent-street have been filled with electrotype reproductions of Burmese, Cashmere, Cutch, and Madras silver and gold work, along with Manchester, Coventry, and Paisley imitations of Indian chintzes, kincobs, and shawls. This is simply to destroy the public taste. The true use of looking at superb examples of Indian tissues of gold and silver, of jewellery, and tapestry and pottery, is not to imitate them, but to kindle the sense of wonder and imagination in us to nobler achievements in our own indigenous and spontaneous arts. Art at secondhand is art already in its decay; while nothing maintains its perennial spontaneity and purity like the inspiration which comes of the contemplation of the best examples of foreign art. English art manufacturers should visit the Prince's presents, not to "crib" little bits of detail of native ornament, but to receive a stimulating influence from the light and splendour of traditional art, still fresh and pure as at its first dawning, two or three thousand years ago, on the banks of the Indus and the Ganges.

On Monday the High Court of Foresters opened its forty-first annual meeting in Edinburgh. There were 513 delegates present from various parts of the kingdom. In the course of the proceedings it was stated that the order now numbers 500,000 members.

An accident, by which fifteen persons were killed and many others injured, occurred, last Monday night, on the Somerset and Dorset Railway, at Radstock, a station about ten miles from Bath. The railway is a single line, and, through some error in the working of the block system of signalling, an excursion and an ordinary train going in opposite directions met, with the terrible results stated.

LAW AND POLICE.

THE BRAVO CASE.

This painful and unpleasant case is happily at an end. Mrs. Bravo's examination was, yesterday week, continued at the Coroner's inquiry into the death of her late husband, and occupied the whole period of the sitting. Several times during the day the witness exhibited great distress. Some new witnesses were examined on Monday, and Dr. Joseph Moore was recalled and minutely questioned in regard to the water-bottle in the bed-room of the deceased. Another witness was Mr. G. H. Brooks, Mrs. Bravo's solicitor, who prepared the marriage settlement between her and Mr. Bravo, the provisions of which he explained at length. During the cross-examination of Mrs. Bravo, on Tuesday, she protested against some of the questions put to her, and many times exhibited great emotion and distress, and at one part of Mr. Lewis's examination she burst into tears, and, declaring that the questions which were being put to her had nothing to do with the death of her husband, she appealed to the Coroner and jury to protect her. The taking of evidence was concluded on Wednesday. After two minor witnesses had been called, Dr. Gully was examined with reference to his relations with Mrs. Ricardo, and to his having supplied her with medicines at The Priory. At the end of his examination, it was stated that there were no other witnesses to be called. The Court then adjourned until Friday morning for the Coroner to sum up the evidence to the jury.

The sittings of the High Court of Justice ended on Tuesday, and the first long vacation under the Judicature Acts began on the following day, ending on Oct. 24. The Michaelmas sittings will begin on Nov. 2, and continue to Dec. 21.

In the case of Sir Charles Russell, M.P., and the *Hour* newspaper, counsel appeared in the Queen's Bench Division, on Monday, to plead, on behalf of the publisher of that journal, against the rule that had been obtained to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for a libel contained in statements published respecting Sir Charles's conduct towards the Peruvian bondholders of England and France. On behalf of the defendant, all imputations on the character of Sir Charles Russell were withdrawn, and the rule was discharged with the payment of costs by the defendant.

An appeal was yesterday week made before the Lords Justices, from an order of Vice-Chancellor Malins, that the defendants in the case of "Lord Lewes v. Barnett and Pain and Another" should pay into court the sum of £2000, advanced to them by Lord Bective for the use of Lord Lewes. Their Lordships, after remarking that it was difficult to determine whether the absurdity or the offensiveness of the appeal was the greater, dismissed it with costs. Another appeal, "The Earl of Lewes v. the Earl of Bective," was amicably arranged, the defendant undertaking not to part with the plaintiff's bills. Sir R. Malins gave leave, on Tuesday, in the case of "The Earl of Lewes v. Barnett and Pain," to issue a writ of attachment against the defendants for having failed to comply with the order to pay into court £2000.

The case of "Polini v. Gray," which was a petition for the payment out of court of about £200,000 to five Italians, the second cousins of Mrs. Brown, late of Hertford-street, Mayfair, who died intestate in 1871, came again before the Chancery Division on Tuesday. It appeared that since the matter was last before the Court, the Chief Clerk had found that the adverse claims were not substantial, and Sir R. Malins consequently granted the application.

Mr. Jonathan Taylor, a tradesman carrying on business at Sheffield, recovered at the Leeds Assizes, on Tuesday, £750 from the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company as compensation for personal injuries.

An action was heard, on Saturday, before the Sheriff of the County Cork, for damages for breach of promise of marriage, the plaintiff being a young lady named Sophia Williams, and the defendant a gentleman seventy years of age, who had recently returned from India, of the name of William Baker Good. The jury awarded damages, £2000.

At the Bristol Assizes an action was tried, last Saturday, brought by the Rev. E. J. Everard, Rector of the parishes of West Littleton and Tormarton, Gloucestershire, against the Rev. Dr. Horlock, who had for some time acted as his curate, for damage done to rooms in his house by the defendant allowing certain animals (twenty-seven white mice, three pigeons, a hawk, a dove, nine small birds, seven large dogs, three pugs, a Skye terrier, three cats, five horses, and one monkey) to range therein at their free will. A formal verdict for the plaintiff for the damages demanded (between £60 and £70) was accepted by the defendant, subject to reference.

The trial of Mr. R. B. Oakley, late manager and proprietor of the Co-operative Credit Bank, is proceeding in the Central Criminal Court, before the Recorder. The indictment contained 145 counts, each imputing acts of fraud to the defendant, who pleaded not guilty. The Solicitor-General is the leading counsel for the Crown.—Thomas Peters, aged twenty-one, a clerk in the Alliance Bank, Bartholomew-lane, City, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a £500 banknote belonging to the directors, and was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.—Edward Faulkner, aged thirty-seven, described as an author, was convicted of forging a banker's cheque for £110, purporting to be signed by Lord Elcho, and was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

At the Brentford Petty Sessions on Saturday, James Peck, a butcher and sausage maker of that town, was charged with having had on his premises a quarter of a ton of meat unfit for human food. At the time the meat was seized a portion of it was being chopped up for sausages, and near this there was about 200 cwt. of mouldy bread. The defendant was sent to prison for three months.

William Hadenham and Sarah Hill, who were said to have several aliases, were committed for trial, on Saturday, at the Newport (Isle of Wight) Police Court, on a number of charges of arson. The evidence showed that the prisoners had taken lodgings or furnished houses, and made insurances, and that very shortly afterwards the premises were found to be on fire. The Caledonian, Westminster, Scottish, Imperial, London and Lancashire, and Union Fire Offices had paid compensation to one or other of the prisoners, and a claim had also been made on the Imperial Fire Office, which, after inquiring into the circumstances, refused to pay. The prisoners were also committed for trial on charges of theft.

At the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on Monday, W. Kidston, agent of the Clydesdale Bank, Standreus, was charged with having, between Aug. 6 and May 23 last, embezzled £3300. He confessed to embezzling £2000, and was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

The gale which occurred so suddenly in the south of England, on Thursday week, was very violent on the northern coasts, and caused great destruction among the fishing fleets.

NEW TOWNHALL, LEICESTER.

The new "municipal buildings" in the town of Leicester were opened on Monday. The old Guildhall, built partly in the fourteenth century by the Corpus Christi Guild, has been occupied by the municipal authorities since Queen Elizabeth's reign. It is still to be preserved as a monument of local history, but the Mayor and Town Council, and the magistrates, took solemn leave of it this week. The new buildings have been two years in construction. They are in Horsefair-street, on the site of the former Cattle Market. We give an illustration of the buildings, which have cost altogether nearly £50,000. Mr. Francis J. Hames, of Chancery-lane, London, was the architect; Mr. Brass, of London, was the contractor. The buildings extend 216 ft. in length, 118 ft. in width, and their height varies from 53 ft. to 80 ft., with a clock-tower 145 ft. high. They are designed in the Queen Anne style, with plenty of windows to admit light and air. The materials are Sutton brick, with stone dressings; the interior stonework is of Caen and Yorkshire stone. There is special accommodation for the Assize Courts and Sessions, the Town Council and municipal offices, the police, and the School Board, with separate entrances from Horsefair-street and Bishop-street. The police offices, with cells for prisoners, are in the basement; the law courts and the borough surveyor's and accountant's offices occupy the ground floor; the Town Council Chamber, Mayor's Parlour, Town Clerk's offices, and School Board rooms and offices are on the first floor; there is a large club-room above, with other apartments. The Council Chamber, measuring 56 ft. by 32 ft., is of semicircular form. It has six stained-glass windows, bearing the names of all the mayors of Leicester since 1836. A raised dais, with a brass railing in front, is occupied by the mayor and aldermen, with the town clerk's table in the middle; the town councillors sit on five benches below. The lower part of the walls is panelled with wainscot. The adjoining mayor's parlour is handsome, with a fine carved walnut mantelpiece. On the ground floor, adjacent to the courts of law, is a public hall, not very large, but with a lofty roof, and with three beautiful windows of stained glass. These display the portraits of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, leader of the Barons' War, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who dwelt in Leicester Castle in 1355, and Bishop Latimer, who was a native of the county, with some old local benefactors, William of Wyggeston, Sir Thomas White, and Alderman Gabriel Newton. The opening ceremonial proceedings of Monday were of much interest. There was a procession from the old Guildhall to the new buildings. The Mayor of Leicester, Alderman W. Barfoot, was accompanied by the Aldermen and Town Councillors, and by Lord John Manners, Sir John Mellor, and the Mayors of Birmingham, Nottingham, Bedford, and Northampton. There was a general meeting in the Borough Court-Room, followed by a Council meeting, and, finally, a banquet at the Corn Exchange. A ball and a display of fireworks took place in the evening.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governments of Great Britain and France to consider the conditions upon which the two Governments should come to an understanding with respect to the proposed tunnel and submarine railway have made a report, recommending certain stipulations as the basis of a treaty.

The Commissioners recommend that the boundary between England and France in the tunnel be half way between low water mark on the two coasts. The French section of the railway is to be constructed and worked in conformity with French laws, and the English section in accordance with conditions to be imposed by Order in Council, with any modifications made by Act of Parliament. Within five years from Aug. 2, 1876, an agreement is to be concluded between a French company and an English company with a view to the construction, maintenance, and working of the submarine railway, which term includes the tunnel. If the concessionaires have not at that time been able to conclude such an agreement, or if, in consequence of the result of the borings, they recognise the impossibility of carrying out the undertaking, the companies have the right of abandoning the concessions; and each company is, within the five years, to declare to its Government whether the latter extend the term to eight years) whether it proposes to retain the concession. An international Commission of six members (three nominated by each Government) is to advise the two Governments on all questions relating to the construction, maintenance, and working of the railway; any difference arising between the two companies as regards matters is to be settled by the two Governments after consulting the opinion of the Commission. The regulations to be applicable to the railway are to be subject to the approval of the two Governments on the recommendation of the Commission. Each company is to be responsible for the portion of the railway in repair, and in case of default of Governments respectively (on the recommendation of the Commission) will have power to execute the works and repairs, and repay themselves out of the income. The concession granted by each Government to the railway be for ninety-nine years from the opening of the concession after which term (or earlier in case of forfeiture of the rights of concession) each Government will become possessing stock, &c., the company established in its territory, the exploration are to be purchased at a valuation. The works, 1, 1876, and to be commenced within one year from the date of the concession. 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THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE PRESIDENT.

The proceedings of the annual Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion, held at Nottingham last week and this week, have been fully reported in our Journal. A portrait of the newly-elected President, the Rev. Alexander M'Aulay, from the photograph by Messrs. T. J. Barnes and Son, of Mile-end-road, is now presented. He is, we believe, a native of Glasgow, where his grandfather was an esteemed member of the Methodist congregation in John-street, and a trustee of their chapel property. The father of the Rev. Alexander M'Aulay was baptised by John Wesley himself, upon his last visit to Scotland, in May, 1788, but did not remain in the Connexion. His son, the subject of this notice, returned in 1835 to the religious society with which his ancestor had been connected. He entered the ministry in 1840, and laboured seven years in Glasgow, after which he was stationed in succession at Leeds, Huddersfield, and Manchester, doing much good on those circuits. In 1855 he came to London and devoted himself during many years to home mission work at the East-End. Living at Bow, and labouring much also in the Stratford, Barking, Poplar, and Bethnal-green districts, he was enabled to accomplish much in a very extensive field. Four large chapels were built for the congregations he there collected, and schools were provided for 1100 children. In 1869 he was removed to Liverpool, where he presided over the circuit, as he has since done in the last three years at Birmingham. He was elected one of the "Legal Hundred" at the last Bristol conference, and has performed the duties of assistant secretary for home missions. His recent election, by 146 votes, to the presidency of the Connexion is approved by those best acquainted with its affairs.

The Conference at Nottingham, from Friday to Tuesday last, was engaged in a debate on the proposal to admit representatives of the laity to join the ministers in future discussions of such matters as should be thought fit for the joint consideration of ministers and laymen. This was moved by the Rev. Dr. Punshon, and seconded by the Rev. E. J. Robinson. It was opposed by the Rev. Joseph Posnett, J. R. Hargreaves, Dr. Osborne, and others, but was finally carried, the majority being 369 against 49. The details of the scheme are to be considered by the district meetings, in May, at which laymen are present, and will finally be determined by next year's Conference. The Rev. John Kilner was elected missionary secretary; the President (the Rev. A. M'Aulay), home mission secretary; the Rev. J. W. Greeves, paid treasurer of the home mission fund; the Rev. J. Hartley, of Bradford, governor of Woodhouse Grove Schools; and the Rev. H. J. Pope, one of the chapel secretaries.

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The following extract from a letter we received from our Special Artist in Turkey, Count Carriero, has already been published; it is dated from Philippopolis:—"To-day (July 18) the Secretary of the British Embassy arrived here to make inquiries as to the alleged atrocities said to have been committed by the Bashi-Bazouks; and it is impossible any longer to hide the truth. Mr. Disraeli, in his reply the other night, in the House of Commons, to a question on the subject, said that the reports in the newspapers were greatly exaggerated, and must be received with great reserve. But I do not think there has been enough said about the matter, as the massacres are increasing; and unless the perpetrators of these atrocities are punished and put down with a strong hand, the whole of Bulgaria will be steeped in blood and fire. But it is impossible to fully describe what is passing; it is necessary to be here to believe it. In the Governor's building eighty Bashi-Bazouks have been disarmed, and it is rumoured four will be hanged, but not in public, as they are afraid it would exasperate the Turkish population. On the other hand, the Bulgarians are executed every day in public, and there are gallows erected in nearly every street."

A special correspondent of the *Figaro* (M. Iwan de Woestine), furnished with an Imperial firman, has been at Philippopolis and Adrianople, and thence went on to Sofia, whence he sent a letter, dated July 11, which appeared on the 29th. On the following day a letter, without date, came to complete the narrative. We need not mention some of the acts which the writer professes to have beheld or to have learnt from eye-witnesses. At Adrianople, he says, he had seen a Bulgarian hung up by the Zaptiehs on the awning of a shop; and these same Zaptiehs drove along with their muskets two other Bulgarians, whom they pretended to intend to hang before some of the finest shops, the owners of which gave the soldiers drink-money to induce them to hang them elsewhere. The poor wretches were thus led through the whole town, amid hooting, insult, and maltreatment—all this in execution of a sentence which had simply condemned them to be hung. The writer asserts that he has seen Perouchitza, a Christian village of 350 houses, between Philippopolis and Tatar Bazardjik. Of this village, one of the most flourishing in Bulgaria, not a wall is left standing, and of its 2000 inhabitants there only remain 150 old people and children. "Not an able-bodied man or woman is left. All the men have been killed and all the women who escaped the massacre have been led into slavery beyond the Balkans by the Christian renegades, more ferocious than the Mussulmans themselves who hastened to the prey. The children who wandered, abandoned, about the country have been taken and sold at an average price of fifty piastres, rather more than 11s.; the little girls, those who were pretty, have been taken to Constantinople to be disposed of in the secret markets which still exist." We may pass by what this writer reports on the authority of others, as to a hundred and twenty villages having been served in the same way; and we notice only what he asserts he has himself seen. Speaking of the prisoners at Philippopolis, he says:—"There are still 1200 of them. They have been scattered about, a strong chain running from one to the other, and being fastened to the wall at intervals. Their whole food consists of sixteen centimes' worth of bread. They have never been allowed to change their linen, and live amid great filth. Relatives bring them a little food, and are then sometimes chained with the others. The fact occurred during my stay. A woman in tears came to complain at the Consulate of her second son having been kept with an elder one, to whom he had gone to take a little food begged in the town. The Governor has firmly refused to let the Consuls visit these improvised prisons." A correspondent of the *Daily News* and of the *New York Herald*, who accompanied Mr. Schuyler, of the United States Legation, to the town of Batok, near Tatar Bazardjik, found that place a mere charnel-house, filled with the unburied human corpses of both sexes and all ages, slaughtered by the Turks in the month of June.

Whether or not the insurgents gave the first provocation by their barbarities is a point which remains to be ascertained. But no one denies that when the Mussulman population had been furnished with arms, and the Circassians and other undisciplined hordes were turned loose to chastise the wretched peasants, the outcry came from the Bulgarians. It is still alleged in their woeful complaint that retaliation was inflicted where no provocation had been given, that destruction was carried on where resistance had long ceased, or where no resistance had been made, and that the greatest excesses were committed in localities where only a defenceless population of women and children was left to glut the Mussulmans' rage. The complaint of the Bulgarians is that in offensive labourers in the field were butchered in cold blood, long after every trace of the insurrectionary struggle had disappeared, and in districts where there had never been even the shadow of a disturbance; that old men, women, and children were burnt in their cottages; that women were sub-

mitted to nameless outrages; and that boys and girls were sold as slaves at Adrianople, at Philippopolis, and even at Constantinople, and were submitted to the worst infamies which disgrace some of the Turkish harems. The complaint is that, in many instances, prisoners were tortured, not by the authorities, but by the wild men who set the authorities at defiance, to extort money from them, or to reveal the spots where their money and other valuable property were secreted. Against the regular troops, and even against the men in command, no charge is brought; and, on the contrary, in many cases, there is evidence of their anxiety to prevent the worst excesses. The blame which lies upon the Turkish Government is simply that it wilfully laid the province at the discretion of savages, with whose fierce nature it was only too well acquainted, and that it either thought only too late, or did not think at all, of the means it possessed to curb their evil passions or to moderate their fury. Even at this present moment, as we learn from the *Levant Herald*, the authorities have the Circassians and other irregular troops "under no sort of control."

Since our last publication, the campaign on the eastern frontier of Servia has taken a disastrous turn for Prince Milan Obrenovitch. The Turkish army, under the Seraskier or War Minister, Abdul Kerim Pasha, by combined movements from Nish (or Nissa) and from Widdin, has taken possession of the whole valley of the Timok river, which flows northward from the mountains above Nish and Alexinatz to the Danube. The town of Krujasevatz, otherwise named Gurgusovatz, is situated at the place where that valley begins to widen, forty miles above Saitchar. It was held by Colonel Horvatovich, in communication with Colonel Leschjanin, who commanded the garrison of Saitchar. The Turks, at the end of last week, overpowered the defence made by Horvatovich, and gained the place, which event has since led to Saitchar being likewise abandoned to them. The entire eastern frontier of Servia is thus opened to the invader. In the valley of the Morava, which traverses the central part of that country, likewise from south to north, to meet the Danube not far from Semendria, a more determined stand should be made against the Turkish advance. The highlands between the Timok and the Morava afford several advantageous defensive positions, one of which General Tchernayeff is expected to hold in a decisive conflict.

Although no detailed accounts have arrived about the taking of Krujasevatz by the Turks, there are sufficient data to furnish a tolerably clear sketch of the operations hitherto. The Seraskier, Abdul Kerim Pasha left Sofia on the morning of the 23rd ult. for Nish, and passed the night at Pirot. There a council of war was held, at which, besides Nedjib Pasha, the chief of the staff, Ahmed Eyoub, the commander of the forces concentrated about Nish, took part. The next day the journey to Nish was continued, the Seraskier arriving in the afternoon. From the 24th to the 30th ult. the troops were marched into their strategic positions from Widdin to Nish, along the Servian frontier. The first forward movement on the 15th ult., from Ak Palanka and Pirot, in the direction of Babina Glava and Pandirolo, was meant to re-establish the communication between the forces at Widdin and about Nish. The Servians withdrew to their frontier and the Turkish army could take up its positions.

The right wing of the Turkish army was formed by the Widdin or Timok army, under Osman Pasha, which, like that of Nish, had been more than doubled by the reinforcements which were sent up on the Danube, numbering thirteen battalions of Nizams and twenty-two battalions of Redifs, three regiments of cavalry, a regiment of artillery, with eleven batteries and two battalions of reserve artillery for the fortress of Widdin, and some companies of engineers—in all close upon 30,000 regulars, besides several thousands of irregulars and volunteers on horseback and foot. Of this force, some 6000 men formed the extreme right at Bregova and Rakonitza, on the Lower Timok. Some 15,000 regulars, under Osman Pasha, were in the camp at Veliki Izvor; with some 7000 men as reserve at Adlic, on the road to Widdin; and about 12,000 at Belgradjick, on the mountain road across the Balkan to Nish. The centre of the army, under the command of Ahmed Eyoub, consisting of forty battalions of regulars and seven batteries of artillery, formed in the valley of the Nishava from Nish to Ak Palanka and Pirot, with its outposts on the right wing, under Suleiman Pasha, at Pandirolo, and with its left wing advanced to near the Servian frontier at Gramada. In the camps round Nish and its outworks was assembled a force of eighteen battalions, a regiment of cavalry, and ten batteries of artillery, forming the left wing of the army, ready for operations along the Morava Valley, or to act in case of need as a reserve to the centre. At the extreme left, towards Prekopolye, on the left bank of the Morava, a brigade of six battalions was echeloned to be ready for any surprise from that side.

The Servian line of defence, extending as it did from Alexinatz and Deligrad, in the Morava Valley, and all along the course of the Timok down to its junction with the Danube, was scarcely shorter, so that the success of the defence of this long line depended mainly on finding out the point against which the first real attack would be directed. There seemed not much danger of such an attack in the Morava Valley, where the elaborate intrenchments at Alexinatz and Deligrad, prepared long before hand, seemed to present an effectual bar to an advancing army. There only remained, therefore, the advance on the Upper Timok, towards Krujasevatz, and that on the Lower Timok, from Saitchar to Bregova.

From the first Tchernayeff seems to have considered an attack on this latter point as the most to be dreaded. The Turks were already in possession of the commanding positions at Veliki Izvor and Bregova. The Timok had become by this time fordable almost everywhere, while a forcing of the positions of Saitchar and Negotin would open out the roads to Belgrade, and in the rear of the position of Deligrad, to the victorious Turkish army. To this point, therefore, as the most likely to be threatened, Tchernayeff mainly directed his attention, at the same time strengthening the Timok army under Leschjanin. So strongly seems he to have been convinced that the chief danger threatened from that side, and that the Turks would never engage themselves seriously in the difficult mountain country about Krujasevatz, that, even when the advance commenced, on the 30th ult., he seems to have considered this as a feint to mask the real advance of Osman Pasha to Saitchar and Bregova. Had it not been for this apparently fixed idea, he might have easily repaired his mistake.

Colonel Horvatovich, who had 6000 men under his command, perceiving the impossibility of preventing the entry into Servia of a body of 24,000 Turks, retreated as far as Tressibaba. A body of 14,000 Turks from Sofia and another body of 10,000 from Nissa entered Servian territory; and two days' advance gave them possession of the heights of Tressibaba, which separate the two branches of the Upper Timok. This enabled them to effect the junction of the two columns, under Suleiman and Hafiz Pashas. The Turks paused two or three days in their advance, so that there was sufficient time for Tchernayeff to bring up the reinforcements which Horvatovich urgently, but in vain, asked for.

On the 4th the Turks renewed their attack, and on the 5th Horvatovich, unable to hold out any longer, withdrew. The

Servian line of defence was broken through in the centre, which made the rest of the Timok position, now separated from the positions in the Morava Valley, untenable. On the 6th, Hassan Pasha, with a force of three battalions and some irregulars, went down from the heights of the Urška Ozuka into the valley of the Timok, a few miles to the south of Saitchar, and, after a feeble resistance from the troops there, was able to occupy the defile of Vraternitza and the village of Gljan, on the Timok. Next morning Osman Pasha sent out a reconnaissance in the direction of Saitchar. On approaching the lines the Turks found the place abandoned by the Servians. In consequence, the whole Turkish force passed the Timok.

There are some particulars of the evacuation of Saitchar by the troops under Colonel Leschjanin. The evacuation took place on Saturday afternoon, the 5th inst. Immediately afterwards the place was entered by the Turks. There had been a good deal of cannon-firing on the afternoon and evening of the previous day, as well as musketry practice between the foreposts to the north of the town. The next morning it was seen that the Turks had meanwhile constructed a battery on the lower slope of their position commanding Saitchar. The order was then given to evacuate the place. A correspondent thinks, however, that it had practically been evacuated some time before. No attempt was made to oppose the entry of the Turks. In evacuating Saitchar the Servian troops were accompanied by many women and children, and the march throughout the night was of the most painful character. The next day a terrible storm raged, and added to the misery of the women and children.

The Servians are retreating along the whole line. Their rear guard occupies the two roads leading from the Timok into the Morava Valley. Whether they mean to make a stand there remains to be seen. In the mean time it seems that they are making preparations in case of their having likewise to abandon the Morava Valley. The head-quarters have been removed from Paratjin to Keupri, lower down in the valley, while Jagodin and Krujasevatz, beyond the Morava Valley, are being fortified.

All this forms an undoubted great strategic success. The Seraskier went to work methodically, and events have hitherto quite justified his tactics. Nor does he seem disposed to alter them now, for he has stopped again. He waits, evidently, to give time for the Timok army to come up in line, and likewise for his left wing, under Mehmed Pasha, which, up to this time, has been kept as a reserve, in case of an offensive movement of the Servians on that side. But he, according to the accounts from Nish, has now begun to move, and his advanced guard, under Sahib Pasha, has crossed the Servian frontier in the Morava Valley, so that he is ready to co-operate with the centre of the Turkish line, under Ahmed Eyoub, which soon, no doubt, will advance by Banja on Alexinatz. Great as the success gained is, it was not gained quite cheaply. During the two days' fighting the Turks, having constantly had to storm strong positions, have suffered heavily, and all the hospitals at Nish are full of wounded.

There are rumours of the Servians having asked for mediation, but they are contradicted from the other side, with the remark that Servia will hold out to the last.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Feb. 24, 1874, of Mr. Thomas Leathes Stanger-Leathes, late of Elm Bank, Lillington, Warwickshire, and of Daleshead Hall, Cumberland, who died on June 19 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Miss Fanny Stanger-Leathes, the daughter, and Leonard Stanger-Leathes and George Stanger-Leathes, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator devises the mansion house and estate of Daleshead to the use of his son George for life, with remainder to his first son and the heirs of his body; the furniture at Daleshead Hall is bequeathed upon trust to be enjoyed with the estate; the estate of Pardshaw, Cumberland, he gives to his son Leonard; and his house, Elm Bank, with the furniture, plate, carriages, and horses, to his three daughters, Fanny, Sophia, and Emma. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves among his sons and daughters in equal shares.

The will and codicil, dated June 8 and 16, 1870, of Mr. Arnold de Beer Baruchson, formerly of The Downs, Blundell Sands, Lancashire, but late of No. 19, The Boltons, South Kensington, who died on June 26 last, were proved on the 31st ult. by Arnold de Beer Baruchson, the son, Joseph Rayner and Alfred Edmondson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £1000 per annum for life, annuities to several of his relatives, and legacies to his executors, son, and grandchildren; the rest of his property he gives to his said son for life, and at his death to his children, as he shall by deed or will appoint.

Letters of administration of the personal estate and effects of Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B., who died on the 12th ult., at his residence, The Grove, West Moulsey, intestate, were granted on the 28th ult. to Dame Gertrude Rundell Walpole, the widow, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000.

The will, dated Sept. 22, 1864, of Mr. William Benford Nelson, late of No. 11, Essex-street, Strand, and of Twyford Lodge, Putney, who died June 22 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Mrs. Emma Nelson, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he gives all his property whatsoever and wheresoever. The personal estate is sworn under £12,000.

The will, dated Jan. 4, 1872, of the Ven. William Bruno Otter, Archdeacon of Lewes, late of Cowfold, near Horsham, Sussex, who died on June 25, was proved on the 17th ult. by Mrs. Elizabeth Otter, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £4000. With the exception of the silver candelabra presented to his late father, the Bishop of Chichester, by the professors and students of King's College, London, and some other articles of plate which he gives to his wife for life and then makes heirlooms, he gives the whole of his property to his wife absolutely.

Mr. Edward Tozer, managing director of Messrs. Sanderson and Co., and a member of the firm of Messrs. Steel, Tozer, Hampton, and Co., steel manufacturers, Sheffield, has been re-elected Master Cutler at a meeting of the Cutlers' Company.

It has now been officially arranged, in deference to the expression of public opinion, that the route of the procession to the site of the Prince Consort Memorial in Edinburgh shall be by way of George-street, returning thence by Princes-street.

The committee of the Hope Grant Memorial have paid to the funds of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home 500 guineas, for the purchase of a perpetual presentation in memoriam of the late General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., president of the Home, the right of presentation to be exercised by Lady Grant during her lifetime, and at her decease by the officer in actual command of the 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers for the time being.

THE MAGAZINES.

Mrs. Oliphant's fiction in the *Cornhill* does not, it must be admitted, gain in power since the death of the invalid wife. This poor woman's situation appealed to our sympathies with a power to which the new heroine's fortunes as yet afford no parallel. The pretty history of "The Rev. Adam Cameron's Visit to London," on the other hand, is successfully concluded; as is Mr. Allingham's romantic poem "Mervanuee." "Virginius Puerisque" is a sharp, clever, slightly cynical disquisition on the chances of happiness in wedlock. "When the Sea was Young," notwithstanding the title, is rather a contribution to astronomy than to hydrography. It is, in fact, another version of Mr. Proctor's former argument to prove that Jupiter and Saturn are still in a rudimentary condition of development, and are passing through a stage of physical development which our earth has long left behind. An article on Yunnan gives a full and agreeable account of this most picturesque and diversified of the Chinese provinces. "The Teaching of the Words of Truth" is a selection of sententious maxims from a Japanese sacred book, ascribed to an ancient Buddhist saint. The resemblance to the Book of Proverbs is very noticeable. An analysis of "The Oera Linda Book" gives a full account of this singular imposture, which Frisian national vanity has caused to be accepted with a readiness which must have astonished the fabricator if he had lived to see it; for we agree with the reviewer in ascribing it to the end of the last or the beginning of the present century.

Macmillan is rather a scrappy number this month. The only contribution of great general interest is the continuation of "Madcap Violet," which is powerfully affecting, though we still rely on Mr. Black's good nature and sense of poetical justice for the extrication of his charming heroine. Mr. Laing-Mason's statement of the claim of the Nizam's Government to the retrocession of the Berars deserves attention, though it can only be regarded as *ex parte*. Mr. Meason, too, is not justified in regarding the progress effected under Sir Salar Jung's administration as permanent. All Oriental experience teaches that the character of the Government depends upon the Prince or Vizier for the time being, and that there is no security for a succession of enlightened or even decent rulers. Mr. Oxenford, by his translation of Bulgarian popular poems, fully makes out his point that the Bulgarian brigand chief is painted in quite as black colours by his own countrymen as by the Turks. Professor Max Müller, in his translation of the correspondence between Schiller and his generous patron the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, equally establishes his point that the poet's genius needed to be discovered, and was by no means self-evident to the men of his own day. The Hon. Rider Noel's "Rambles by Cornish Seas" are spirited and descriptive; Miss Phillimore's paper on the Italian drama contains much curious information; and Mr. Loftie graphically traces the aspect of what is now London when most of the present site was a lake, and the city was restricted to a hill-fort in the present locality of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Fraser is a very varied miscellany this month, replete with excellent, if not exactly first-rate, contributions. In the present state of the Eastern Question, the principal interest, perhaps, attaches to a pair by Mr. Arthur Arnold and Dr. Sandwith, the former describing a recent visit to Russia, the latter a still more recent journey through Serbia and European Turkey. A curious parallelism obtains between the two, each strongly denouncing Turkish misrule, yet incidentally containing enough to raise the query whether Russia and Serbia are entitled to cast many stones at their neighbour. The most immediately significant statement in either paper is Dr. Sandwith's assertion of the perfect practicability of the roads from the Serbian frontier to Belgrade. Another very valuable article treats of the progress of the French in Cochin China, where their authority appears to be now thoroughly established. A capital Burmese *ippon*, or tale of a crucified thief and a pious woman, smacking strongly of the spirit of mediæval religious legend, serves as an accompanying illustration of the modes of thought of these Indo-Chinese nations. "Quarter Sessions under James I." is full of vivid illustration of ideas nearer home, and a paper on "Ulster and its People" offers an interesting sketch of the Ulsterman's character, especially in those respects in which he is antithetical to the unmixed Celt. "High Pressure Agriculture" is a forcible statement of the causes which tend to tax the resources of the agriculturist, and thus indirectly to depress the wages of the agricultural labourer. The necessity for keeping up with the times may be described as the chief. Mr. Froude's "Society in Italy in the Last Days of the Roman Republic" is a narrative of the atrocious series of domestic crimes brought to light in Cicero's oration for Cluentius.

Blackwood gives us a very pleasant number. "A Woman Hater" continues to be a delightful novel, with its winning heroine, her dubious admirer, the other nymph, her skilfully-managed foil, her model chaperon; beautiful, almost impassioned passages of sentiment, and the brilliant byplay of satire and persiflage. "Domestic Yachting" is also a thoroughly enjoyable contribution, save, perhaps, to the people of Penzance, whose town has seldom been judged with such asperity. Falmouth, on the other hand, is highly extolled; and there are very interesting glimpses of the salutary effects of peasant proprietorship on the social condition of Guernsey and Alderney. "A Run Through Kathiawar" picturesquely describes far different scenes—sandy deserts, malarious jungles, where one may travel twenty miles without finding enough clear ground to pitch a tent, the courts of native princes, and ancient, stupendous temples. The tragedy of Calderon and the comedy of Molière are respectively the subjects of excellent and appreciative papers. The writer of an article on the Eastern Question manages somehow to convey the impression that the Ministry's policy is but reluctantly and provisionally accepted by many of its ostensible supporters.

In the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. Morley, with his usual brilliancy, sketches the character and career of Robespierre. His estimate of the terrible and incorruptible tribune is unfavourable, but not on the ordinary ground of aversion for the bloodshed which he caused or at which he convived. Mr. Morley's dislike is excited not so much by Robespierre's destructiveness as by his constructiveness, his ambition to establish an ideally perfect Republic, the assumption of a semi-religious consecration, which made him a pontiff in masquerade. There may have been much that was pedantic and impractical in Robespierre's schemes of social regeneration; yet it is to his honour to have shown that a revolutionary leader need not necessarily be an anarchist or a materialist. Mr. D. M. Wallace's paper on the territorial expansion of Russia forcibly points out how vast and gradual a process this has been, and how it has arisen from the condition of the true Russians, comparatively but a small part of the motley population of the empire, as an agricultural people, driven by the increase of their numbers to acquire fresh land at the expense of their nomad neighbours. Mr. Sully gives a lucid exposition of Von Hartmann's "Philosophy of the Unconscious," whose attractiveness as a display of *Geist* he fully admits, but whose logical consistency he rates very low. Mr. Cyprian Bridges' excursion in Formosa

enables him to describe that really new thing under the sun, a Chinese coal-field. "A Ballad of Fair Ladies in Revolt," by George Meredith, is full of meaning and subtlety, but so over-weighted with the first and so intricate in the second that the pleasure it bestows is mainly intellectual.

Four out of the *Contemporary's* eight articles are continuations; and, with the exception of the almost exhausted controversy on "Supernatural Religion," it must be admitted that all are somewhat dull. The vindication of Bacon's conduct towards Essex is, no doubt, a matter of national importance; but Mr. Spedding is a specialist of specialists, and necessarily addresses but a limited public. We are glad to find that Mr. Brassey thinks himself able to answer the question "Has the British seaman deteriorated?" in the negative. Mr. S. R. Gardiner points out numerous political allusions in Massinger's plays, usually levelled against the Court. Lord Blachford, in an essay on Mr. J. S. Mill's philosophy, points out with cogent clearness how completely Mr. Mill had abandoned the utilitarian position which he still considered himself to maintain. An acute criticism is added on Mr. Mill's attempt to get rid of all room for innate ideas by a denial of the universality of mathematical truths.

The introduction of living personages under transparent disguises to point the moral and adorn the tale of "The New Republic" cannot be justified, and should not be encouraged. This is nevertheless a naughty world, and it is more than probable that the obnoxious story will be the first item among the contents of *Belgravia* to which readers in general will refer. It is certainly the most entertaining constituent of a good number. The parodies of some of our most conspicuous theological, scientific, and philosophical guides are unquestionably happy; the writer is usually most successful when he most forgets his rôle as an imitator of Peacock. The latter, were he living, might have a word with Mrs. Linton, the opening of whose tale promised well, but who, like Serjeant Buzfuz, exhibits symptoms of a disposition to relapse into the dismal. Our lady novelists seem at present afflicted with a grievous dearth of mental and moral sunshine. Mr. Proctor contributes an amusing account of Locke's "moon hoax," a narrative of an imaginary lunar discovery effected by improved telescopic apparatus contrived by Sir John Herschel. The hoax imposed upon a large portion of the American public in 1835, although some of the biological marvels recorded might, one would have thought, have staggered even persons ignorant of astronomy—as, for instance, the alleged discovery of *horned bears*.

Mr. Hephworth Dixon contributes to the *Gentleman's Magazine* the first part of what promises to be a valuable account, accompanied by excellent illustrations, of the recent excavations which have done so much for the reconstruction of the plan of ancient Jerusalem. Mr. Dixon's general inclination seems to be to confide in the ancient identifications of sites. Mr. O. Gibbon's novel, "In Pastures Green," promises well. The Hon. Roden Noel's "Thalatta" has some of the sea's poetry, but more of its sound and tury, and occasionally something of its bathos. Dr. Hueffer tells the romantic story of the troubadour, Bertrand de Born; and Mr. and Mrs. Cowden Clarke continue their republication of Leigh Hunt's letters.

The best papers in a good and varied number of the *Atlantic Monthly* are a narrative of the remarkable campaign around Chattanooga by General Howard, who took a leading part in it; a survey of Arthurian literature, by Miss Preston; and a critique on "Pickwick," by Edwin P. Whipple. Mr. Dudley Warne's sketch of modern Jerusalem is characteristically American. General Howard graphically hits off the distinction between the military characters of Grand and Sherman by the remark that Sherman was the man to devise half a dozen plans of campaign, and Grant to decide which was the best.

The *Month* has an essay on the Eastern Question, noticeable as exhibiting a decided divergence from the Mussulman partialities which are understood to prevail at Rome. The Pope's reasons for preferring the Sultan to the Czar may be indirectly gathered from another article, describing the persecutions of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland. It does not appear, however, that the Russian Government has done anything more than apply the Pope's instructions as conveyed in the Encyclical and similar documents, at the Pope's own expense. "How the Church dealt with Slavery" is an interesting abstract of an interesting work by M. Allard. Marshal Radetzky, a fine old soldier, would undoubtedly have felt a suitable disdain for the very reckless, or very silly, writer who has here attempted his panegyric.

The *St. James's Magazine* has the commencement of what promises to be a fair survey of the career of George Sand. *Tinsley* and *London Society* are entertaining, without special features of interest.

We have also to acknowledge the following magazines:—*Dublin University*, *New Monthly*, *Victoria*, *Cassell's*, *Masonic*, *Gardener's*, *Charing Cross*, *London*, *Sunday*, and *Scribner's Illustrated for Girls and Boys*, *Good Words*, *Good Things*, *Golden Hours*, *Hardwicke's Science Gossip*, *Englishwoman*, *Young Englishwoman*, *Evening Hours*, *Argonaut*, *Monthly Packet*, *Leisure Hour*, *Sunday at Home*, *Day of Rest*, *Hand and Heart*, and *Art Monthly Review*.

The *Quarterly Review's* principal claim to attention is the article on Macaulay, and this rather for its reputed authorship than its literary merit. Mr. Gladstone's anxious and chivalrous desire to render his former antagonist every justice is highly honourable to him personally, but has not helped him to the brightness of style and lightness of touch desirable in a reviewer. There is more of the reviewing knack in another paper much less favourable to Macaulay, a vindication of John Wilson Croker against the historian's contemptuous hostility. It is right to record Mr. Croker's domestic virtues, but there is no disguising the fact that the world's general estimate of him in his lifetime differed little from Macaulay's. It would have been only candid to have mentioned that Macaulay's unfavourable judgment of his edition of Boswell is confirmed by an impartial arbitrator, Mr. Carlyle. Thibet is the subject of an instructive paper, and Ticknor's autobiography and "Forest Trees" are the topics of two very delightful ones, each in the best *Quarterly* style.

The *Church Quarterly Review*, we regret to say, is sinking into the staple ware of the clerical book club. Nowhere else would such inane professional commonplace as the articles on Matthew Arnold and Bishop Gray, or such unscientific extravagance as that on "The Ancient Egyptians," be tolerated. The essay on classical and mediæval architecture, on the other hand, is sensible and vigorous; and that on Lord Sandon's Education Bill deserves the serious attention of all friends of education, revealing—as it does the means by which astute clergymen hope to paralyse the obnoxious school boards.

The Queen has appointed Mr. A. K. Stephenson to be her Majesty's procurator in all causes maritime, foreign, civil, and ecclesiastical, in the room of Mr. Francis Hart Dyke, deceased.

MUSIC.

COVENT-GARDEN PROMENADE CONCERTS.

These concerts—again under the management of Messrs. Gatti—began their new season on Saturday evening, when the large attendance gave promise of a repetition of former success. A splendid band has been engaged, led by Mr. A. Burnett, and including some of our most eminent instrumentalists as principals—among others, Mr. Svendsen (flute), Mr. Lazarus (clarinet), Mr. Horton (oboe), Mr. H. Reynolds (cornet), Mr. Hughes (ophicleide), and Mr. Lockwood (harp). The orchestra was heard to special advantage in the overtures to "Euryanthe" and "Semiramide," the allegretto movement from Mendelssohn's "Reformation" symphony, the entr'acte and Indian march from Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine," a bright and spirited new waltz ("Les Belles Viennoises") by Signor Arditì, and in this gentleman's effective arrangement of some of the best movements from Wagner's "Tannhäuser," in which latter several of the orchestral principals displayed their skill in incidental solo passages; and the full portions were reinforced by the excellent band of the Coldstream Guards. M. Henri Ketten, of whose brilliant pianoforte playing we have already spoken, produced a marked impression by his powerful execution of the "Adagio" and "Scherzo" of Liszt's fourth concerto ("Symphonique"), the encore of which was replied to by giving the pianist's own transcription of the quartet from "Rigoletto." M. Ketten was also heard in two effective solos of his own—an "Etude de Trilles" and "Ronde des Djinns."

The vocal portion of the programme was also of varied interest. That rising young artiste, Mlle. Bianchi, of the Royal Italian Opera, gave a brilliant rendering of the cavatina "Una voce" (from Rossini's "Il Barbiere"), and also elicited much applause by her singing of a new piece by Signor Arditì, "The Page's Song;" Madame Fernandez-Bentham having likewise been well received in her delivery of the aria "O mio Fernando," from Donizetti's "La Favorita." Signor Gammari (a tenor) made a successful début in the aria "Meco all' altar" (from "Norma"), and Signor Medica (a baritone) gave Verdi's romanza "Eri tu" with much effect, the four vocalists named having been associated in the same composer's quartet (from "Rigoletto") "Un di si ben." Signor Arditì's conducting displayed all his well-known skill and judgment.

The interior decorations of the theatre, by Messrs. Dayes and Carrey, are highly picturesque. They are in the Indian style—in honour of the Prince of Wales's recent visit to the East—and include views of different localities, figures of native girls upholding chandeliers, fountains, grottoes, fencerics, and evergreens, altogether forming a striking combination.

The first classical night was announced for Wednesday.

The grand performances of Richard Wagner's series of operas illustrative of the Nibelungen-lied are now on the eve of commencing, in the new theatre, built specially for the purpose, at Bayreuth. The first evening will be devoted to the "Vorspiel" (or introduction), "Das Rheingold;" the second to "Die Walküre," the third to "Siegfried," and the last to "Götter-dämmerung." The elaborate preparations that have long been going on, both for the musical and the scenic effects, seem to promise a highly successful result, at least as far as the execution is concerned.

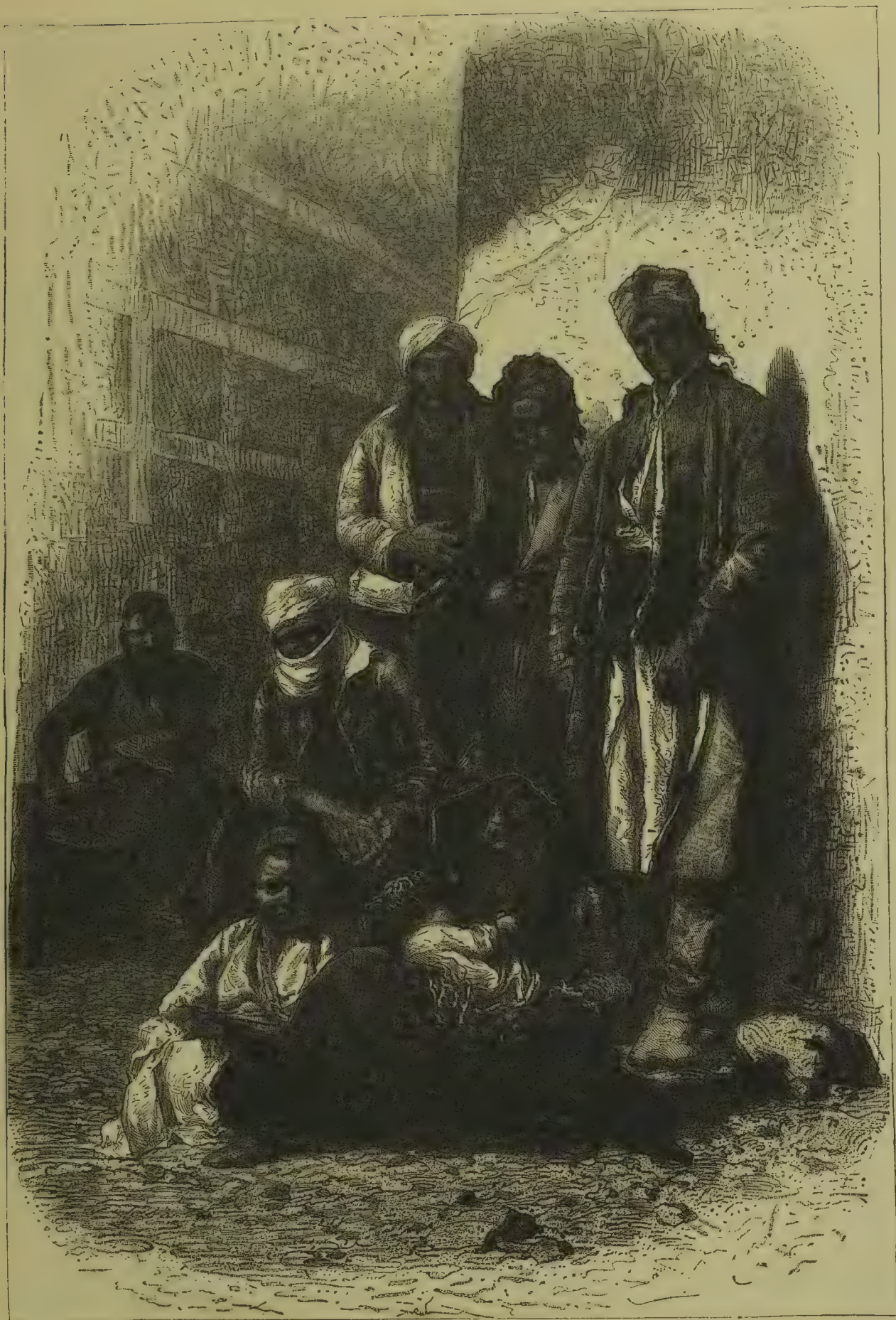
THEATRES.

The week's dramatic register presents us nothing in the shape of novelty. The hot weather is antagonistic to theatrical experiments, and the old attractions retain their places on the West-End playbills. The comedy of "London Assurance," with Mr. Charles Harcourt as Dazzle, continues its career at the Haymarket; while at the Adelphi "Struck Oil" is still in the ascendant, to be succeeded, on Saturday, by the popular drama of "Arrah-na-Pogue." At the Princess's, Mr. Hermann Vezin has substituted Mr. John Clayton in the dual characters of Fabien and Louis dei Franchi, thus introducing a new feature into the ghostly representation of "The Corsican Brothers." The performance of this gentleman is deserving of high commendation. The habitués of the Strand find an attractive entertainment in "The Field of the Cloth of Gold;" and Mr. J. L. Toole remains the bright particular star of the Gaiety. The Globe and the Criterion are respectively occupied with "Kathleen Mavourneen" and "The Great Divorce Case;" while at the Vaudeville Byron's facetious comedy of "Our Boys," after, we believe, five hundred consecutive representations (a fact to be chronicled), exhibits no signs of diminished attraction. On the other side of the water the Surrey presents its patrons with "Oliver Twist" and "The Octoroon;" and the Marylebone, under the management of Mr. J. A. Cave and Mr. Albert West, has been reopened as a Temple of Thespis. In the remote east we find the Standard revelling in the glories of "The Colleen Bawn," and the Pavilion, with Mr. James Carden, putting forth its customary stock of melodramas. Thus ample amusement is provided for all classes of society. *En passant*, "Richard III.," with Mr. Barry Sullivan in the title rôle, is announced for speedy production at Drury Lane. But whether Shakspearean playgoers are to be treated with the tragedy as presented by our immortal bard, or the version arranged by Colley Cibber, has not at present transpired. We trust the former.

The Thunderer inquiry, which was to have been resumed on the 8th inst., has been further adjourned till the 15th, to enable the scientific evidence on the part of the Government to be completed.

The newly-constructed Colne Valley Waterworks were opened, on Thursday week, in presence of Viscount Malden (chairman) and the directors of the company and a large party of visitors. The whole of the works, including the deep-well pumping operations and the "softening" process which the water undergoes before being sent out, were shown, a luncheon being subsequently given, at which Viscount Malden proposed "Success to the Colne Valley Water Company." To this Mr. J. F. Bateman, the engineer, responded.

The concluding sittings of the British Medical Association were held in Sheffield yesterday week. In the morning Dr. Carpenter (Croydon) read a paper in the Cutlers' Hall on Public Medicine, and referred to the importance of the registration of disease and the necessity of obedience to sanitary laws in private life. In the public health section Dr. J. C. Buckill (London) read a paper on Medical Evidence on Insanity, contending that unsoundness of mind was only to be judged as a matter of science. In the same section Dr. Eastwood (Darlington) read a paper on Life Assurance and Suicide, and recommended a uniform practice with regard to payment, with a view to prevent people from insuring their lives and immediately afterwards committing suicide. Dr. Norman Kerr (London) read a paper on Alcohol in Medical Treatment, and contended that some alcoholic beverages were absolutely necessary in disease, but that they should be used with the greatest care. In the afternoon the members visited Wortley Hall and Wentworth House, on the invitation of Lord Wharncliffe and Earl Fitzwilliam.



BULGARIAN PEASANTS.



BULGARIAN WORKPEOPLE.



ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA—RACE FOR THE TOWN CUP: THE PRINCE OF WALES'S YACHT HILDEGARDE ROUNDING THE FLAG-BOAT AT THE LEPE BUOY.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE BROKEN HOOP."

This is the principal of three drawings with which Mr. R. Barnes has made his debut as one of the last-elected Associates of the Old Water-Colour Society. Mr. Barnes had already made his mark as a draughtsman on wood; and he has, therefore, to be added to the long list of those artists who have been trained in the school of design for wood-engraving. Truly, that list includes a large proportion of the most distinguished artists of the day. It would, indeed, be difficult to name many of our eminent painters among the younger men particularly, and including, alas! some recently dead, who have not at some period practised as draughtsmen on wood for newspapers, periodicals, or books. Artists who have so practised through both water-colour societies, and many are equally successful as oil painters at the Royal Academy. The reasons why the practice proves such a natural stepping-stone to painting are not far to seek: every illustration on wood must be a picture in all the essentials of design, and by the use of washes to obtain gradations and effect a manual command of the brush is acquired. We must not, however, pursue this dissertation further, but turn to the example of Mr. Barnes's water-colour work before us. In this, as in his other drawings, the theme is simplicity itself. Here we have the village blacksmith, a famous character all the world over. As a place of gossip his smithy has but the village alehouse and the barber's shop to compete with it; and we doubt not that the man of iron is as much a favourite as the man of steel, or even burly Boniface himself. His strength, from wielding the sledge all his life, of course, has been great, the brawny, hairy arms still witness thereto, and he is still sturdy and hale, and wears an air of being fairly well to do, though the donkey and boy which form his present clients are not the most profitable customers. He is, too, a harmonious blacksmith for those who, like Handel, can enjoy the crisp tinkle on the anvil, and the rhythm of the tapping, when not too close and continuous. And very likely he is in himself harmonious, and contributes a basso-profondo to the service at the village church or meeting-house. At all events, he has that sort of kindly, good-natured face, which has been described as a musical countenance. Besides his legitimate business of shoeing, such a man must be often in request by villagers who get into difficulties with their iron. Here is a juvenile applicant waiting to have his broken iron hoop welded. What a persuasive air the urchin wears, and how well he is backed up by the small boy with the wooden hoop that has hitherto escaped such casualty! At once the old man's good nature is apparent, and he is himself a boy again. At once his hand is carried to his forehead to bring down the spectacles over his eyes to inspect the fracture; and be sure it will not be long before the boy will be trundling his hoop again with renewed delight, and, like the people who propel themselves on velocipedes, to the terror of every one in his path.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S YACHT.

It was mentioned last week, in our account of the regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes, that the Prince of Wales, in the Thursday's race for the Town Cup, presented by the people of Cowes, had won the prize with his schooner-yacht *Hildegard*, against four competitors. The *Hildegard*, which is a vessel of 198 tons burden, was two minutes and twelve seconds behind the *Olga*, which belongs to Mr. J. A. Hankey; but the *Olga* is of 25 tons more, and had therefore to give the *Hildegard* a time allowance of nearly three minutes. The *Australia*, of 207 tons, belonging to Mr. W. Hughes, came in third; while the other two yachts, Mr. Mulholland's *Egeria* and the Duke of Rutland's *Shark*, had already given up the race. It was a good and fair trial of the sailing powers of the yachts, as there was a strong wind, and they went past Osborne to the westward at a tearing pace, but in coming back from the lightship beat up close to the mainland shore. The *Hildegard* had carried away both her topmasts in the race for her Majesty's Cup two days before, but the damage had been repaired; and his Royal Highness, who was on board his yacht both days, had reason to be well satisfied with her performance. He has arranged a private match round the Isle of Wight with the Earl of Hardwicke's yacht *Aline*. The Royal Victoria Yacht Club, of which the Marquis of Exeter is Commodore, has elected his Royal Highness a member. The *Hildegard* sailed again on the Friday, in the schooner and yawl race all round the island, but saw the first prize taken by the *Australia*, and the second by Mr. Jessop's *Florida*. It is considered that the Prince's yacht does not carry spars equal to the proportions now customary for racing craft. Her performance is shown by our Illustration on page 165, which represents the yachts going round the flag-boat off the Lepe Buoy.

The Welsh Congregational Union of Wales has held its annual conference at Cardiff. Upwards of 250 ministers attended, on Thursday week, at a large public meeting, at which Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., spoke.

An Admiralty notice intimates that, in consideration of the special and valuable services rendered by Lieutenant Cameron to the cause of science in his recent successful journey of exploration in Africa, he has been promoted to the rank of commander in her Majesty's fleet, such promotion being special and in excess of the authorised number.

Sir Walter Wyndham Burrell, Bart., of Ockenden, Cuckfield, has been elected for Shoreham in place of his deceased brother. He had a majority of 758 over Mr. Egerton Hubbard, the other candidate, the numbers being—Burrell (C), 2152; Hubbard (T), 1394.—The writ for the Leeds election was received on Monday morning, the nomination being fixed for Friday, and the polling for next Tuesday. Sir Andrew Fairbairn, the second Liberal candidate, has retired from the contest in favour of Mr. Alderman Barrow. Mr. W. L. Jackson, a member of the Town Council, is the Conservative candidate.

The general conference of the New Jerusalem Church ("Swedenborgians") has held its sixty-ninth session at Accrington this week. The ministers and lay-delegates from the various societies in England assembled in the commodious place of worship in Abbey-street on Monday evening, but the formal business of the gathering was not begun until the following morning. The Rev. John Presland, minister of the church in Argyle-square, King's-cross, London, was chosen president; and the re-election of the Rev. Eli Whitehead, of Dalton, as secretary, was unopposed. The customary sermon before the conference was preached by the retiring president, the Rev. Dr. Bayley, of Palace-gardens Church, Kensington, who was formerly for many years the minister of the Accrington Society. The societies in connection with this conference number sixty-three, with an aggregate of 4661 members—an increase in the year of 188. The next conference will be held at Birmingham.

FINE ARTS.

Travellers on the Continent in this present autumn holiday time and long vacation, and even visitors to some of our provincial towns, may, if they will, find in various directions art-exhibitions of unusual interest, in addition to the ordinary permanent local attractions, in the shape of picture-salons and other galleries, musées, conservatoires, and the like. In our own country the customary autumn exhibitions will open this or next month at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Dublin, Edinburgh, Norwich, Brighton, Scarborough, and other towns of the north and west of England, including many in which such an organisation as a public picture exhibition was never dreamt of till recent years. These periodical exhibitions are, however, of interest, speaking generally, to the fixed residents, not to the London visitor. Their *pièces de résistance* have usually figured before at the Burlington House banquet; minor unsold pictures arrive from the same quarter; and but few pictures of importance are painted for such provincial gatherings. At Liverpool, however, there will be, before long, another and a permanent exhibition in the Walker Art-Gallery, the opening of which cannot be very long hence. But of provincial displays the most attractive and instructive to all comers are, naturally, the loan exhibitions which draw forth the precious treasures of a given district—the gems of famous collections, the heirlooms of ancient families. There are several exhibitions of this class open, or to shortly open, but doubtless that at Wrexham, of which we have given an illustration, will prove to be the most important. This exhibition includes, as we have said, a collection of pictures by old masters and deceased British artists. The family portraits by Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Romney, are, some of them, very noteworthy, as they could not fail to be, coming from such collectors as the Duke of Westminster, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Lord Mostyn, Lord Penryn, and others of similarly high standing. The pictures by Wilson are numerous and interesting; and include several that were probably painted by the artist when he returned, in poverty and dejection, to his native Wales, and where he always found the encouragement he failed to meet with elsewhere. There is also Hogarth's little-known picture of the "Village Musicians." The exhibition is especially rich in old plate belonging to the ancient municipalities and families of North Wales and the neighbouring English border counties. Another special feature is the Japanese collection of Mr. J. L. Bowes (the critical and illustrated catalogue of which we reviewed not long ago), part of which collection has been exhibited in London at the Burlington Arts Club, and as a whole is almost unrivalled. The *Satsuma* and *Kioto* wares contributed by Major Walker are, however, also of importance. The Wedgwood ware, particularly the Jasper kind and the Limoges enamels, are likewise of choice quality. The exhibition has been selected with great judgment and arranged with no less taste. To the surrounding population, which has few opportunities for art-culture, it must be regarded as a great boon.

On the Continent the traveller will be invited, in whichever direction he bends his steps, to visit exhibitions of contemporary art, several of them being, as at Antwerp, the principal displays of the year, which (unlike the custom in London and Paris) are reserved for this later season. Even in Switzerland the Alpine climber may turn from the most stupendous aspects of Nature to the modest reflections of her glories attainable by the living artist. There is, too, besides local gatherings of specimens of the small Swiss school, an exhibition about to be opened of the works of Gustave Courbet, the French artist. This eccentric head of the realists, since his exile from France, has been living at Vevey, having made Switzerland the country of his adoption. On account of the part he took under the Commune, particularly in the demolition of the Vendôme column, his pictures have been prohibited in France, nor are reproductions of them allowed to be sold; but such attempted repression has, of course, had little effect, except it be contrary to what was intended, and will doubtless render his exhibition in Switzerland all the more popular.

Of vastly more importance, however, is the great exhibition illustrative of the history of tapestry which has been opened in the Palais de l'Industrie at Paris, as soon as practicable after the close of the Salon. This is the most successful effort of the Union Central des Arts, a society which charges itself chiefly with exemplifying the application of art to industry. The collection is most remarkable and curious; such as could probably only be got together in Paris. It is, however, gratifying to our national vanity to find that the contributions from this country are among the most beautiful and valuable of the works lent. The South Kensington authorities send a very effective selection from their sumptuous collection of woven and needlework textiles. And there are no objects throughout the exhibition which surpass in interest, in the estimation of the Paris connoisseurs, the tapestries made in the seventeenth century at the factory established at Mortlake by that most art-loving of all our monarchs, Charles I. Here the King, after he had acquired the cartoons of Raphael, caused them to be copied, and some of these copies are now at Paris. We need hardly say that the cartoons were designed for tapestry, and a not entirely complete series of Arras tapestries from them is all that remains to perpetuate their compositions in Rome. These early tapestries are largely interwoven with gold and silver threads, and must originally have had a magnificent effect; now, however, the metal is so much tarnished as to be scarcely distinguishable as such. Surrounding them are very elaborate and rich decorative borders in the Flemish manner, the designs for which are attributed to Vandyke, but are more probably by "Old Klein," a native of Rostock, in Germany, who was attached to the Mortlake tapestry works. Mortlake, though it survived so short a time, was founded a few years before the famous French factory Des Gobelins, which owes its name to two Dutch brothers, and has suffered little from the vicissitudes of French political life down to the present day. We need hardly say that at Paris there is a superb array of the productions of this fabrique—Royal, Imperial, and Republican by turns. The central hall of the Palais in the Champs Elysées is decorated with illustrations of the principal events in the reign of the Grande Monarque, which constitute, perhaps, the finest series of wall-hangings that could be named. Other parts of the building are adorned with representative examples of the looms of Arras (by which name all wall-hangings were long known among us), Lille, Rheims, Nancy, Beauvais, Bayeux, Valence, Dresden, and Munich. Bidding adieu to this grand display, we may add that in several French provincial towns local exhibitions are now held, as with us.

Turning to Belgium, we have a pictorial gathering which forms no mean appendix to that of the Paris *salon*. The collection, though less cosmopolitan than that of Paris, is always varied and less strictly national than those of Berlin and Dresden and Vienna, to say nothing of the still more distinctly localised character of the schools of Munich and Düsseldorf. The Belgian *salon* is itinerant; it is held in consecutive years at Brussels, Antwerp, and Ghent. This year it is the turn for the second of those picturesque old cities. On

dit that the most remarkable works of the Antwerp *salon* are some subjects from Jerusalem and its neighbourhood, treated with extreme power by that most vigorous and versatile painter, Professor C. Verlat; and the artist has still more extraordinary works in hand.

In Germany there are several loan and other exhibitions of unusual importance, particularly that at Munich, illustrative of modern German art-workmanship, and which is also rich in old masters; that at Dresden, which contains a more varied and extensive gathering of art-objects of various periods; that at Cologne, which is still richer historically with the treasures of Aix-la-Chapelle and neighbouring Rhine towns. At Amsterdam, too, there is a national retrospective exhibition of peculiar interest, whilst at the Hague there is another new *musée*. We cannot, however, afford space to do justice to these attractive shows, at least at present.

The reopening of the National Gallery, with its additional saloons, took place on Wednesday.

The Royal Academy has voted £100, and the Clothworkers' Company twenty guineas, towards the special fund being raised by the Architectural Museum, Westminster, in aid of its school of art.

A statue of the Prince Consort, executed in white marble, has arrived at the Cambridge Fitzwilliam Museum. The late Prince was the Chancellor of the University, and is represented in his robes. The statue, which is by Foley, will be removed to the Senate House, where the unveiling, it is said, will take place in November.

A lady residing in the vicinity of Birmingham intends giving £10,000 for the purpose of founding an art-scholarship in connection with the free libraries at Sheffield.

Preparations are being made for the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre and Library and Picture Gallery at Stratford-on-Avon. The site has been cleared of its timber, and, on Tuesday, the whole stock and plant of a timber merchant were sold by auction, the grounds being required by the Memorial Association for the ornamental gardens with which it is proposed to surround the theatre.

The statue of Dr. Livingstone, the site of which is a few yards to the east of the Scott Monument, Edinburgh, is to be unveiled on Tuesday next, the 15th inst.

The O'Connell Memorial, designed and partly modelled by Mr. Foley, is still at a standstill, owing, first, to differences among the committee, and, secondly, to the inability of the acting executor, Mr. Teniwood, to order the work to proceed pending a suit instituted by a relation of Foley who is not mentioned in the will. The Dublin committee at a recent meeting talked largely of insisting on the execution of the work or having the £2000 advanced to Mr. Foley refunded and the design intrusted to other hands. More moderate counsels prevailed, however, and it is resolved in the first instance to lay a case before counsel.

The proceedings, yesterday week, at the annual session of the Royal Archaeological Institute, held at Colchester, were devoted to an excursion by road to the vicinity of Maldon. The village church of Copford was first visited, where some beautiful mural paintings in the apsidal chancel, recently discovered during restoration, were examined and pronounced to date from the twelfth century, but to have been tombed up in the fourteenth. Layer Marney "tower," a massive gateway of brickwork, 70 ft. in height, adjoining a building now occupied as a farmhouse, was next inspected. Local tradition has declared that the larger part of this tower was pulled down; but Mr. Forster Hayward, F.S.A., in a paper read on the spot, contended that the mansion was never finished, owing to the extinction of the male line of the Barons Marney, who inhabited it, and endeavoured to establish his position by toothings left in the wall, showing that a quadrangle was contemplated. At Maldon, All Saints' Church, which had a singular triangular steeple, St. Peter's Church, now converted into a library and school, the Townhall, and other buildings were inspected, and the members proceeded to visit the ancient Abbey of Beeleigh, whence a return was made to Colchester. On Saturday the programme included an excursion to Brightlingsea, Wivenhoe, and St. Osyth's Priory. On Monday the historical section of the institute assembled in the Quarter Session Court at the Townhall, under the chairmanship of Dr. Freeman, the president, when Mr. Markham read a paper upon the Siege of Colchester. In the afternoon the members of the institute visited the Castle, the Priory, and St. John's Abbey, and in the evening a third conversation was held at the Castle. The visit of the institute was brought to a close on Tuesday. The historical section met under the presidency of Lord Carlingford, and papers were read on various subjects of county interest, including the earthworks in Epping Forest, and the Roman inscriptions found in the Leper Hospitals at Colchester. A general meeting was subsequently held in the council chamber of the Townhall, at which votes of thanks were passed to the Mayor, Corporation, and all who had so hospitably entertained the institute during its visit. Lord Carlingford, the local president for the year, in responding to a similar compliment, spoke of the meeting as having been an entire success. In the afternoon many of the visitors accepted the invitation of Sir T. Sutton Western to visit his seat, Felix Hall, near Kelvedon, and that of Mr. Bourdillon, to inspect Little Horkesley Hall and church, near West Bergholt.

The Surrey Archaeological Society held its annual meeting on Thursday of last week, under the presidency of Lord Midleton, one of the vice-presidents. Meeting at Godalming, the party proceeded in carriages to visit Thursley, Elstead, and Peper-Harow. A paper on the antiquities of Godalming was read by Mr. Ralph Neville, F.S.A., after which the parish church was visited and some remarks made by Major Heales, F.S.A. Thursley church was described by Mr. Nevil, and Mr. Charles Baily gave an explanation of the old timber construction. At Elstead church a paper was read on "Elstead and its Church" by the Rev. Charles Kerry. At Peper-Harow, the residence of the president, the Hon. George Brodrick read a paper upon its antiquities. The church was also visited, and some notes on the monumental brasses were given by Major Heales. In the evening the party dined at the public hall, Godalming—Lord Midleton in the chair.

The first Congress of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society (now numbering 450 members) is to be opened at Gloucester, on Wednesday, the 23rd inst., under the presidency of Sir W. V. Guise, Bart., who will deliver the inaugural address. The cathedral of Gloucester and other churches and antiquities of the city will be visited, and on the second day excursions are to be made to Tewkesbury and the Saxon church of Deerhurst, to conclude with a visit to Berkeley Castle, and elsewhere, on Friday.

An interesting collection of water-colour drawings, by Captain Frank James, of the Bombay Staff Corps, has been placed for a short time in the reading-rooms of the United

Service Institution. Captain James has frequently contributed to the Illustrations of this Journal, more especially those representing, in single figures, the physiognomy, costumes, gestures, and pursuits of different Indian races and castes. Some of these appeared during the Prince of Wales's tour in India. But the larger drawings by this clever amateur artist, which are mostly landscape views, have considerable merit. One of the most striking is that of King Theodore's rock-fortress of Magdala, from Salassee, with the plateau of Salamjee and the precipice down which, on April 9, 1868, 200 captives of the Abyssinian tyrant were cast to instant death. This drawing won the gold medal offered by the Viceroy of India, Lord Mayo, for the best oil or water colour picture at the Meean-Meer exhibition, when the Duke of Edinburgh visited the Punjab, in 1870. The other views of Abyssinian scenery, more particularly those of the narrow defiles through the coast range of mountains from Zulla to Senape, remind us of Colonel Baigrie's masterly pencil drawings, which furnished some of our own Illustrations before Mr. Simpson, our Special Artist, had joined the expedition under Lord Napier of Magdala. Captain James served likewise in the Persian Expedition of 1856 and 1857, and some of his sketches relate to the landing and storming of Bushire. The Arabian coasts, with Aden and Muscat, as well as more familiar scenes at Cairo and Suez, are among the subjects he has depicted with less elaboration. His views of India, more carefully drawn and coloured, include the architectural remains of Beejapoor and Ahmedabad, the Temple of Mahabuleshwur, the Falls of Gersappa, in Canara, with some remarkable places in Sattara and other parts of Western India, besides Poonah and Elephanta, a tiger-hunt near Belgaum, and some views of Scinde. The whole collection, numbering above two hundred pieces, has great variety, as it comprises even a few Welsh and Cornish views of mountain or seacoast. It might advantageously be had on loan, we should think, for temporary use in one of the provincial exhibitions.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"The Memory of the Heart" and "Good-bye" are the titles of songs by Mr. Henry Smart recently published by Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. Mr. Smart's vocal pieces are always welcome, and these will be found worthy of his high reputation. They are melodious and interesting, while demanding but moderate compass or executive power on the part of the singer; the accompaniments, well written as they are, being also devoid of difficulty. Among other publications of Messrs. Cramer and Co. are "A Dead Love," an effective song in the declamatory style, by M. Gounod; "Unrequited," "I Fear no Fate," and "My Sailor Boy," all by Ciro Pinsuti, in each of which that gentleman manifests his skill in producing songs with flowing strains of vocal melody, supported by accompaniments full of suggestive and picturesque features.

"The Jackdaw of Rheims," cantata, composed by George Fox (Chappell and Co.). This is a setting of the well-known humorous lines of Thomas Ingoldsby, the music consisting of an instrumental introduction, several pieces for solo voices, and others for chorus. There is much liveliness of treatment and comic spirit throughout the work, which was recently performed at a concert given by Mr. W. Smith at St. George's Hall, Langham-place.

"The Organist's Quarterly Journal" (Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.). This musical serial has now reached its thirty-first number, and has nearly completed its fourth volume. The part recently issued contains a series of movements in various forms and styles. A tranquil "Andante," by H. H. Battley, is followed by an effective "Postlude" of a martial character, composed by A. Carnall, Mus. Bac., Cantab.; after which come a prelude and fugue by J. Bradford, Oxon. The prelude contains some good contrasts between sostenuto chords and florid passages, while the fugue is based on a well-marked theme which is wrought at some length and with much skill. The next piece—an "Andante con moto," by Mr. E. H. Turpin—is well adapted for a "middle voluntary;" the closing movement of the number being a very cleverly written fugue by Mr. F. Archer, organist of the Alexandra Palace.

"Llewellyn," a dramatic cantata, composed by John Thomas. This is a setting, by the well-known harpist (whose national cognomen is Pencerdd Gwallia), of Welsh words by the Cambrian poet Talhaiarn, an English version of which has been supplied by the skilled and experienced hand of Mr. Thomas Oliphant. As the work has successfully passed the ordeal of public performance (so recently as at Mr. Thomas's concert in June last) we need now only record its publication, in a handsome library form, by Messrs. Lamborn Cock and Co. From the same publishers we also have "Minuetto Sentimentale," "Minuetto Grazioso," "Cantilena affettuoso," and "Frühlings Gedanken," four pianoforte pieces by Mr. Franz M. D'Alquen, each of which is distinguished by much grace of style and effective passage writing. They will form agreeable and improving practice for pupils.

Some effective pianoforte pieces are among recent publications by Mr. J. Williams. "Pégase, Galop de Concert," by J. Leybach, is a movement full of brilliancy and well-marked rhythm; a piece of a similar kind, but a trifle easier in execution, being "En Poste," by L. Gregh, whose "Le Chant du Seraphin" ("Improvisation") contains many agreeable passages of melody, intermixed with ornate embellishments. A characteristic "Marche au Tournai" and a graceful meditation entitled "Un Songe du Ciel," both by F. Pascal, are also from the same publisher.

"Der Ring des Nibelungen," von Richard Wagner (London: Schott and Co., Regent-street). Although this book is in itself distinctly a literary production, we may call attention in this department of our paper to its publication on account of its association with an important musical purpose. Few readers now require to be told that Wagner is the author of the libretto, as well as being the composer of the music, of his operas, his powers in each respect being alike remarkable. The approaching performance, at Bayreuth (beginning on Aug. 13), of the series of four Nibelungen operas, Wagner's latest and most elaborate productions, will be an event in the history of dramatic music; and the appearance in anticipation thereof of the volume now referred to will be welcome to many intending visitors.

The further trial of the 81-ton gun at Woolwich has shown that a charge of 270lb. of powder can be fired with only a moderate strain on the gun. The results in velocity and energy are beyond all precedent, and the three-quarter-ton bolt can be driven through three feet of solid iron at a range of a thousand yards.

A presentation of £100 has been made, on behalf of Liverpool underwriters, to Captain Rice, of the barque River Boyne, of Liverpool, in recognition of his skilful and courageous seamanship in navigating the vessel safely from Liverpool to Valparaiso after fire had broken out in the cargo of coals. She was beached in a bay ten miles north-west of Point Lort and the fire extinguished. A sum of £100 was also divided among the crew.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

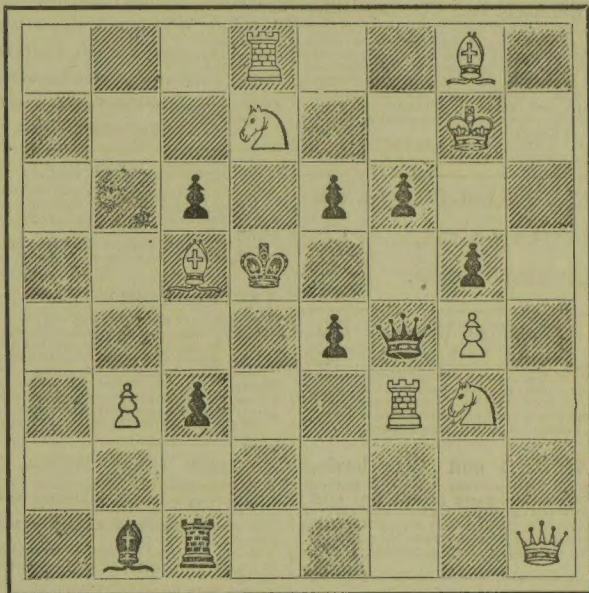
NAGBROOK (India).—Your problem shall be duly examined and pronounced upon.
W. H. LANCASTER.—You can have as many Queens on the board at once as you can advance Pawns to the eighth square.
J. P. S.—A letter addressed to the St. George's Chess Club, 20, King-street, St. James's, would probably find him.
H. MARTIN.—Get Messrs. Pierce's volume of "English Chess Problems."
S. T. P.—You will find the variation given in all the modern treatises on the game.
J. H. D. N.—The problem shall have early attention.
H. T.—The club you refer to has been defunct for many years.
A. FREEMAN.—It is impossible to call such a thing a problem. White has the choice of at least four first moves.
M. A. OXON.—You will find by far the most elaborate treatment of the so-called "Staunton's Opening" in Mr. Wormald's book. It is, strange to say, very perfunctorily analysed in the "German Handbuch."
A. J. JACKSON.—The book is out of print; but you may possibly obtain a secondhand copy from W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican.
A. WILSON.—How can we possibly answer your question?
H. BREWER.—Many thanks for the game.
PROBLEM No. 1691.—Additional correct solutions received from Liceo de Malaga, F. S. S., and C. J. Posno. That from J. Pritchard is wrong.
PROBLEM No. 1692.—Additional correct solutions received from Liceo de Malaga, S. R. V., Christopher Crow, J. Dale, P. S. Shenele, and C. J. Posno. That by J. Pritchard is wrong.
PROBLEM No. 1693.—Correct solutions received from J. Dale, R. W. S., O. C. C., Cant. Latta, A. James, W. P. Payne, R. Arthur, C. J. Posno, W. S. B., W. W. R. S. Hardy, P. H. R. Brooks, J. M. B., Hermit, Peter the Great, Woolwich Chess Club, W. Leeson, A. K. Georgius, A. Martindale, J. Sowden, T. Langworthy, E. F. H., Barrow Hedges, J. E. K. V., F. Leighton, A. W. S., G. H. V., and E. H. V. Those by R. H. Toovey, H. Turner, and J. Pritchard are wrong.
* * * Sergeant Howison will be happy to play a match at Chess, by correspondence or otherwise, with any non-commissioned officer or man in the Army. Address, Sergeant Howison, 77th Regiment, Cork.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1693.
WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to K Kt 2nd R tks R (ch) (a)
2. K to Kt 3rd Anything
(a) 1. B takes P 3. Q or R mates.
2. R to Kt 3rd, and mates next move.

PROBLEM No. 1695.

By Mr. J. G. CHANCELLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

The subjoined Game was played a short time ago, at the Union Chess Club, Manchester, between Mr. A. STEINKUEHLER, the hon. sec., and Mr. J. ROBEY. — (Algaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th P to K Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th B to K Kt 2nd
Many players are of opinion that this defence, which was first propounded by Mr. Paulsen, is the best the board affords; but in some of its leading variations it is identical with the old-fashioned defence of 6. Kt to K B 3rd.
6. P to Q 4th Kt to K B 3rd
7. B to Q B 4th
He might also play 7. Kt to Q B 3rd.
8. Castles P to Q 4th
9. P takes P Kt takes P
10. B takes Kt Q takes B
11. B takes P
We should have preferred 11. Kt to Q B 3rd.
12. P to Q B 4th P to K R 4th
13. Q to Q 3rd Kt to K 3rd
14. Kt takes Kt Q takes Kt
15. Kt to Q B 3rd Q to K B 3rd
16. B to K 5th Q takes R P
17. P to K Kt 3rd Q to K R 6th
18. B takes Q B P
At first sight it appears that White might obtain an immediate advantage by 18. B takes B, followed by 19. Kt to Q 5th, or 19. R to B 2nd; but in each case Black could successfully defend himself by 19. P to K 5th.
19. R to K B 2nd P takes P
20. R to K Kt 2nd B to K B 4th
Very ingenious. If the Bishop be captured Black of course wins at once by B takes Q P (ch).
and Black ultimately escaped with a draw; but of course White, with ordinary care, ought to have won easily from this point.

WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. R.)
21. Q to K 2nd Q R to Q sq
Had he played instead 21. B to K R 3rd, White would have rejoined with 22. B to K B 4th.
22. B takes R R takes B
23. Q to K Kt 5th R to Q 3rd
24. Kt to K 2nd
The best move, we believe, guarding all points.
24. B to K Kt 3rd
25. R to Q sq B to K R 3rd
26. Q to K 5th R to K 3rd
27. Q to K Kt 5th (ch)
Again the correct reply. Had he played 27. Q takes Kt P, Black would have speedily obtained a winning game by 27. B to K 6th (ch).
28. K to R 2nd K to R 2nd
29. Q takes B B takes Kt
30. Q takes P (at K B takes R Kt 6th)
31. Q takes B Q takes Q (ch)
The exchange of Queens at this point was, we are inclined to think, questionable policy, and ought, properly taken advantage of, to have lost the game.
32. K takes Q P to K B 4th
33. P to Q 5th R to Q 3rd
34. K to Kt 3rd K to Kt 3rd
35. K to B 4th K to B 3rd
36. P to Q Kt 4th R to Q sq
37. P to Q B 5th R to K R sq
38. R to K sq R to Q 2nd
39. R to K 6th (ch) R to B sq
40. R to K 5th R to K Kt sq
41. R takes P (ch) K to K 2nd
42. K to Kt 3rd, K to K 2nd

WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. R.)
21. Q to K 2nd Q R to Q sq
Had he played instead 21. B to K R 3rd, White would have rejoined with 22. B to K B 4th.
22. B takes R R takes B
23. Q to K Kt 5th R to Q 3rd
24. Kt to K 2nd
The best move, we believe, guarding all points.
24. B to K Kt 3rd
25. R to Q sq B to K R 3rd
26. Q to K 5th R to K 3rd
27. Q to K Kt 5th (ch)
Again the correct reply. Had he played 27. Q takes Kt P, Black would have speedily obtained a winning game by 27. B to K 6th (ch).
28. K to R 2nd K to R 2nd
29. Q takes B B takes Kt
30. Q takes P (at K B takes R Kt 6th)
31. Q takes B Q takes Q (ch)
The exchange of Queens at this point was, we are inclined to think, questionable policy, and ought, properly taken advantage of, to have lost the game.
32. K takes Q P to K B 4th
33. P to Q 5th R to Q 3rd
34. K to Kt 3rd K to Kt 3rd
35. K to B 4th K to B 3rd
36. P to Q Kt 4th R to Q sq
37. P to Q B 5th R to K R sq
38. R to K sq R to Q 2nd
39. R to K 6th (ch) R to B sq
40. R to K 5th R to K Kt sq
41. R takes P (ch) K to K 2nd
42. K to Kt 3rd, K to K 2nd

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN NOTTINGHAM AND CAMBRIDGE.—With regard to the game by correspondence between Cambridge and Nottingham, which we published a fortnight ago, we are requested by Mr. Hamel, of Nottingham, to state that in the conduct of the game throughout he had the valuable assistance of Mr. W. G. Ward, who shared equally with himself in the examination and analysis of the various moves.

The Liverpool and Glasgow steamer Owl, when on her voyage, on Thursday week, from Glasgow to Liverpool, ran down the yacht Madcap, owned by Mr. Charles Pepper, of Ballygarth Castle, Drogheda. Two out of the ten men on board the yacht were lost owing to the heavy sea.

By direction of the Secretary of State for War, a Royal Warrant has been promulgated to the Army, increasing for a period of twelve months, from May 10, 1876, to May 9, 1877, the levy-money payable to the recruiting party (including the bringer) from £1 to £1 5s. for each gunner recruit passed into the Royal Artillery.

The sum of £500 has been paid into the Grimsby Bank as the contribution promised by the late Earl of Yarborough towards the new hospital fund; also £200 on Lady Yarborough's own account. £200 has likewise been received from Sir R. Sutton. A bazaar was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, under the Countess's patronage, at Brocklesby Park, in aid of the new hospital.

THE HARVEST MOON.

Is it too late to write an ode to the moon? Will the time of writing love-stories ever be past—will flowers and children ever lose their beauty? Never and never.

In the large, quiet space of sky she hangs, full and ruddy. The stars keep away, she is alone; far beneath her rolls a long low bank of clouds, opposite her in the heavens there may be more; but all around her is wide and open. We stand on a broad lonely heath, and yield to the fascination of her presence; in the long ages she has lost none of her magic, none of her purity. She looks at us with a full and calm regard, steadfast as the clear gaze of a girl of fourteen; she is solemn and tender, like an angel bearing a sword, and yet bringing relief—like the Angel of Death, let us say.

All the tragedy of life is expressed in the aspect of the harvest moon; all its poetry and its sweetest joy; not a little of its most pleasant mirth. For the mirth, what remembrances does she not call up of midnight dances, after "haysel" or wheat-harvest, in barns with doors flung wide open and cleared floors, when heavy feet stamped to the tune of fiddles or of pipes, when there was rough frolic among maids and men, and screams and laughter mingling broke the quiet of the night? The discreet moon has smiled on many pleasant merry-makings.

Other memories she awakes, neither mirthful nor sad, of long midnight summer walks, when journeying along the high road bright with her beams one dipped suddenly into darkness, descending a valley shaded by tall trees, whose leaves drooped heavily with dew, and reascending into the white light drew near a sleeping village. The dogs bayed and rattled at their chains; the slumbering cattle moved uneasily; the cottages were dark and silent; and soon one passed away again between the fields, so quiet and deserted, which in a few hours would be gay with the warmth and merriment of harvesting.

Over the sea the harvest moon shines in her fullest glory. A ladder of gold reaches towards her from our feet, and its waves wash the beach with their constant sigh; or, if we are on board ship, passing away from England, we see them heaving gently round us, hear them for ever murmuring. All is intensely quiet: the young bride and bridegroom sit side by side, tender and very happy; children sleep, or watch the unchanging sea with open eyes filled with wonder; a laugh rises now and then from cheery English travellers, but it is pleasant and not rough or discordant. How steady and watchful are the captain and the sailors; how absolute is our confidence in them—and how even this simple feeling is more evident and beautiful by night than in the careless day!

A child—a girl of fourteen—is going to school abroad; she sits, thoughtful and sleepless, on a coil of rope. From beneath her long dark eyelashes she looks dreamily forward, towards the invisible land for which her ship is bound. Her future is all dim, all filled with terrors, against which yet indefinite hopes sustain her. The poem of girlhood is strange and of a wistful sadness, though lit with flashes of sudden innocent mirth, sweeping like white-winged gulls across a dreary sea. No words can reproduce the intense charm of her slight figure, her dark hair, her straight, set features, her large eyes made lovelier by their melancholy. The moonlight seems to belong to her alone, to rest on her, to radiate from her; you see the sailors steal past her with respectful and friendly looks, or approach almost shyly with little offers of comfortable things: her presence protects the ship, they know—no albatross is so divine a guardian.

More sad than she, the lonely mourners at her home sit watching the placid sky. Young people, in their selfish sorrow, or yet more careless mirth, cannot dream what a loss their bright presence is to eyes perhaps too old to weep. They do not guess—years pass away before they know—how constantly a love that longs (sometimes so vainly) for some response, for the smallest conscious acknowledgement, broods over them and cares for them. They cannot tell how much is hidden in a hasty kiss, the pressure of an older hand on their slight shoulders, the look that watches them as they, never turning back, pass across the threshold to join their pleasanter school-mates. The moon looks down and knows it all, and by her mother-like beauty brings tears to aching eyes, soothes desolate hearts, and draws their prayers to Heaven.

And through long sleepless nights she comforts sufferers, she is a friend to those who watch by the sick bed. Her silent progress through the heavens is followed by a thousand weary eyes; she shows the passage of time, that seems held back by the incessant beating of monotonous clocks. With the kindly playfulness of a stately mother she hides her face for a moment behind a cloud, to reappear with a faithful smile of sweeter beauty. She watches through illness, she mourns over the dead, she smiles with ineffable sweetness when the stricken one recovers; she is always a comfort, a healer, a friend full of sympathy and steadfast truth.

And she looks upon life's most bitter tragedy. In the great city, beside the glimmering river, the lamps burn yellow against her silver light; and there harsh laughs peal out insults to her immortal purity—the pavement echoes with staggering steps, thieves creep forth to their work, though they hide in black shadows from her, murderers strike their savage blows. Amid the sacred music of bridal songs guilty lovers breathe their false and hasty vows; while children are sleeping, the influences are at work that shall blight with shadows of shame their guiltless lives. Love, in its beauty and woe, in its passion and purity, lives its highest life in the glimpses of the moon; and when the tragedy of love is crowned by death, it is night that witnesses this terrible consummation. The plunge into the gloomy river, the flash of the untrampling knife, the raising to the lips of the fatal draught—all these the moon sees, over the terror of them all she casts her veil of beauty.

What wonder she looks often sad and pale? If the dim possibilities of the future have the power to make the eyes of girlhood wistful, shadowy with tears, how must the eternal virgin's wide and terrible wisdom drive mirth from her white countenance! She knows all, and is silent; she sees all, and does not reveal. Yet she bears comfort for some; her face is still serene, and this her calm must tell us that she knows of more happiness than here—with all her cherishing of child, of lover, poet, bride and mother—she can have ever witnessed. Her eternity prophesies eternal life; her love eternal love; her serenity eternal joy for all.

The weather, which was so very unpropitious on Wednesday week as greatly to mar the success of the excellent show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, then opened in Cork, was on the following day charmingly fine. As a result the exhibition was thronged from morning till night with thousands of visitors, comprising a large contingent of the rural farming class from all parts of the surrounding district. The prizes not adjudged on the inaugural day were awarded early on Thursday. The blue ribbon in the horse department was gained by a horse reared and bred in the county of Cork, the property of Messrs. Christie Brothers, of Adare, who competed, as did other Irish exhibitors, with like success, against some of the best-known English breeders.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.

Established in 1836, and Incorporated in 1874, under "The Companies Act, 1862."
Subscribed Capital—£3,750,000, in 75,000 Shares of £50 each.
REPORT adopted at the Half-Yearly General Meeting, Aug. 3, 1876.

WILLIAM HENRY STONE, Esq., in the Chair.
The Directors, in placing before the Proprietors the Balance-Sheet of the Bank for the half year ended June 30 last, have to report that, after paying interest to Customers and all charges, allowing for Rebate, and making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts, the Net Profit amounts to £150,988 3s. 9d. This sum, added to £14,730 18s. 6d. brought forward from the last account, produces a total of £165,719 2s. 3d. They have declared an Interim Dividend for the half year at the rate of 16 per cent per annum, which will absorb £120,000, leaving a balance of £25,719 2s. 3d. to be carried forward to Profit and Loss New Account.

They have to announce the retirement from the Direction in April last of their much-valued colleague, Mr. William Champion Jones, who had occupied a seat at the Board for twenty-five years, and had during the larger portion of that time filled the position of Deputy Chairman. They regret to state his decease took place on July 13 last.

They have the pleasure to report that they have appointed Mr. John Jamieson (of the firm of Messrs. J. W. Cater, Sons, and Co., of Mincing-lane) a Director of the Bank in the place of Mr. W. Champion Jones.

It is with great regret the Directors have to report the decease, on May 14, of Mr. Whitbread Tomson, lately one of the Joint General Managers, and a highly-esteemed officer of the Bank. The Dividend, £1 12s. per share, free of income tax, will be payable at the Head Office, or at any of the Branches, on or after Monday, the 14th instant.

BALANCE SHEET
of the London and County Banking Company, June 30, 1876.

To Capital paid up	£ 1,500,000 0 0	
Instalments unpaid on New Shares	30 0 0	1,499,970 0 0
Reserve Fund	700,000 0 0	
Instalments unpaid on New Shares	15 0 0	699,985 0 0
Amount due by the Bank for Customers' Balances, &c. . .	21,501,689 11 0	
Liabilities on Acceptances, covered by Securities .. .	2,380,279 0 10	23,881,968 11 10
Profit and Loss Balance brought forward from last Account .. .	14,730 18 6	
Gross Profit for the Half Year, after making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts—viz.	378,474 7 5	333,255 5 11
		£26,475,108 17 9

By Cash on hand at Head Office and Branches, and with Bank of England

Cash placed at Call and at Notice covered by Securities .. .

Investments, viz.: Government and Guaranteed Stocks

Other Stocks and Securities

Discounted Bills, and advances to Customers in Town and Country .. .

Liabilities of Customers for Drafts accepted by the Bank (as per contra) .. .

Freehold Premises in Lombard-street and Nicholas-lane, Freehold and Leasehold Property at the Branches, with Fixtures and Fittings

Interest paid to Customers

Salaries and all other expenses at Head Office and Branches, including Income Tax on Profits and Salaries

By Balance brought forward from last Account .. .

Gross Profit for the Half Year, after making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts .. .

Balance carried forward

By Balance brought forward from last Account .. .

Gross Profit for the Half Year, after making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts .. .

Balance carried forward

By Balance brought forward from last Account .. .

Gross Profit for the Half Year, after making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts .. .

Balance carried forward

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing Balance-Sheet, and have found the same to be correct.

London and County Bank, July 27, 1876. (Signed) **WILLIAM NORMAN,** Auditors.

By order, **RICHARD H. SWAIN,** Auditors.

GEORGE GOUGH, Secretary.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND on the Capital of the Company, at the rate of 8 per cent for the half year ended June 30, 1876, will be PAYABLE to the Proprietors, either at the Head Office, 21, Lombard-street, or at any of the Company's Branches, on or after MONDAY, the 14th inst.

By order of the Board, **W. MCKEAN,** General Manager.

21, Lombard-street, Aug. 4, 1876.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY FUND.—The co-operation of all classes, to HELP HOSPITALS and DISPENSARIES, &c., is solicited. The Collection is equitably divided, having regard to the amount of relief given, economy practised, and efficiency attained by each institution. Collections and information may be obtained at the Offices, 28, Leicester-square, W.C.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

This COLLEGE contains THREE DEPARTMENTS—the CLASSICAL, MODERN, and PREPARATORY LOWER SCHOOL.

Boarding and Tuition under Fourteen, £80; over Fourteen, £90. Non-shareholders pay an extra fee of £5. Special advantages for Sons of Clergymen and Home Boarders.

For further information apply to the Rev. **ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,** Head Master, late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

ONE MILLION STERLING has been paid as

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH AND INJURIES Caused by Accidents of all kinds by the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, Hon. A. KINNAIRD, M.P., Chairman.

Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents, 64, Cornhill, and 10, Regent-street, London.

CITY STEAMERS for CALCUTTA

DIRECT.—Sailing from Liverpool every alternate Thursday. Average passage 32 days. Saloon, £50. Highest Class and Speed. Excellent accommodation.

ALLAN BROS. and CO., James-street, Liverpool.

TEA TRADE.—A WHOLESALE HOUSE

in the Tea Trade has a VACANCY for an ARTICLED PUPIL. Premium required. Apply to **W. ELEY,** Solicitor, 27, New Broad-street, E.C.

LORNE "THE PERFECTION OF HIGHLAND WHISKY."

Wholesale of the Sole Proprietors: **GREENLEES BROTHERS,** 1, Gresham-buildings, E.C. Distilleries, Argyleshire.

UNSOPHISTICATED ALCOHOL.

O.V.P. PURE BRANDY, Twice Rectified, and distilled of all Fusil Oil. "Peculiarly free from acidity, and better adapted to the use of invalids than any other spirit."—Dr. Andrew Ure. "An article of undoubted purity; in point of strength and astringent property it exhibits the qualities of a good brandy."—Dr. Letheby. 38s. per doz. Established 1829.

HENRY BRETT and CO., 26 and 27, High Holborn.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

KINAHAN and CO. find that, through the recommendation of the Medical Profession, the demand for their CELEBRATED OLD LL WHISKY for purely medicinal purposes is very great. They think it will be satisfactory to the public to read the following extract of the analysis of the LL Whisky from the eminent Analyst, Dr. Arthur Hill Hassall:—

"I have very carefully and fully analysed samples of this well-known and popular Whisky. The samples were soft and mellow to the taste, aromatic and ethereal to the smell. The Whisky must be pronounced to be pure, well-matured, and of very excellent quality. The medical profession may feel full confidence in the purity and quality of this Whisky."

20, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, London.

GREAT

CLEARANCE

SALE.

REBUILDING OF PREMISES.

OETZMANN & CO.,

COMPLETE

HOUSE FURNISHERS,

67, 69, 71, 73, 77 & 79,

HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,

NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

OETZMANN and CO. BEG TO ANNOUNCE

that they have purchased the immense range of Premises known as the EAGLE BREWERY (Green, Randall, and Co.), and intend adding them to their already extensive SHOW-ROOMS and FACTORIES as soon as the REBUILDING is completed. This establishment will then be one of the largest in the world.

OETZMANN and CO., IN ANNOUNCING

this EXTENSION OF PREMISES, desire to thank their patrons for their kind indulgence under the inconvenience of the business having grown far beyond the accommodation which the premises afforded, notwithstanding the several extensive additions which have from time to time been previously made.

TO AVOID THE GREAT DAMAGE by

workmen during the intended Rebuilding, inevitable to such a Stock if retained, they have determined upon CLEARING OUT the same at a GREAT REDUCTION. They do not profess to sell utterly regardless of their own interest; but, as a sacrifice must occur either by damage or reduction, prefer the latter alternative, as most conducive to the mutual interest of buyer and seller.

MESSRS. OETZMANN and CO. hope their

Patrons will avail themselves of this opportunity, as they may rely upon effecting a great saving at the present time, being anxious to CLEAR OUT QUICKLY; and would respectfully advise an early visit as convenient to ensure a good selection. An extra staff has been engaged to secure prompt attention to customers during the Sale. Orders per post intrusted for selection receive prompt and careful attention. HOUSE-KEEPERS and FAMILIES requiring large quantities will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.

SHIPPERS AND THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

OETZMANN and CO.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, post-free.

OETZMANN & CO.,

HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO.

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS, 71, 73, and 75, Brompton-road, London (established 1810). Their stock is one of the largest in the kingdom, and arranged in numerous Show-Rooms, some of colossal extent and of grand effect. Inspection invited. Travellers sent to any part of the kingdom to submit estimates and designs and take instructions.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO., having

effected special arrangements with the Railway Companies, are now prepared to undertake COMPLETE FURNISHING ORDERS in any part of England, delivering, fitting, and fixing the Furniture, entirely free of cost or risk to the purchaser, there being no charge for packing, carriage, or men's time.

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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, new and enlarged Edition, gratis and post-free, contains nearly 700 Designs of useful, artistic, and well-selected Furniture, and also Estimates for completely furnishing any class of house.

71, 73, and 75, Brompton-road, London.

NOSOTTI'S

ARTISTIC FURNITURE. CHOICE CURTAIN MATERIALS. PARISIAN PAPER-HANGINGS. PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAINTING. LOOKING-GLASSES. GILT OBJECTS D'ART. EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

Most Moderate Charges. 397, 398—OXFORD-STREET—397, 399.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

ELLI'S RUTHIN WATERS—CRYSTAL SPRINGS. Soda, Potass, Seltzer, Lemonade, &c.; and for Gout, Lithia and Potass.

Corks Branded "R. Ellis and Son, Ruthin," and every Label bears their Trade Mark. Sold everywhere, and Wholesale of R. ELLIS and SON, Ruthin, North Wales.

London Agents—W. Best and Sons, Henrietta-st., Cavendish-sq.

COCKS'S READING SAUCE

is the best and most economical Sauce ever manufactured for Fish, Enriching Soups, Gravies, &c.

It only requires a trial to convince the purchaser of its excellence.

Caution.—The genuine is protected by Trade Mark—viz., Charles Cocks's Signature on a white ground across the Reading Arms.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF

MEAT.—Finest Meat-flavouring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes, and Sauces. Caution.—Genuine ONLY with facsimile of Baron Liebig's Signature across Label.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.

Its pure flavour, delicate aroma, and invigorating qualities have established its position as a first-class dietetic article.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.

"The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air, Dr. Hassall.

"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

FRY'S EXTRACT OF COCOA,

"than which, if properly prepared, there is no nicer or more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."—Food, Water, and Air, Edited by Dr. Hassall.

Nine Prize Medals awarded to J. S. Fry and Sons.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Perfection of

PREPARED COCOA. Sole Proprietors, TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Delicious and

invigorating. One trial will establish its excellence.

MARAVILLA COCOA for BREAKFAST.

The "Globe" says:—"TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success, and superseded every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homeopaths and Invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

Sold, in tin-lined packets only, by all Grocers.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER has

been AWARDED THREE GOLD MEDALS for its superiority over all others. Makes bread, Norfolk dumplings, pastry, puddings, &c., light and wholesome. Sold in 1d. and 2d. Packets, and 4d., 1s., 2s., 6d., and 5s. Patent Boxes.

WILLS' BEST BIRD'S-EYE.

W. D. and H. O. WILLS inform the Trade and the Public that this Tobacco is now put up by them in ONE-OUNCE PACKETS in addition to the other sizes, the Label being a reduced facsimile of that used for the Two-ounce Packets.

Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., and Bristol.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.

ANNUAL GENERAL SALE. Great purchases of Silks of all descriptions, being Manufacturers' Stocks of large amount, Lyons, Switzerland, and Italy, at the Lowest Prices known for years. Also Great Sale of Summer Stock in all Departments. Patterns and Illustrations free. Peter Robinson, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

SILKS, 200 PIECES OF THE

RICHEST QUALITY GRISAILLE SILKS,

comprising Stripes and Checks, at 2s. 9d. per yard, usual price 4s. 6d. Especially suitable for Costumes for Young Ladies' wear.

Navy Blue, Prune, Brown, Ivory, Cream, and Neutral Tints, in all 98 New Shades, of Rich Lyons Silks, at 3s. 3d. per yard.

Damasses and Brocaded Silks to match, every shade, at 3s. 11d. per yard.

Indian Self-Colour Washing Silks in pieces of 20 yards, for 19s. 6d.

COSTUMES.—500 Silk Skirts, at 18s. 9d.

250 Grisaille Silk Costumes, £2 18s. 6d., specially suitable for Young Ladies' wear.

300 Special Silk Costumes, New Shades of Colour, at 4s. 9d.

200 Extra Rich Silk Costumes, together with the Model Dresses, at specially low prices.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.

MANTLES.—A splendid Lot of Velvet

Jackets (Lyons Velvets), newest shapes, 4 gs. to 6 gs.; former prices, 6 gs. to 10 gs.

Three hundred Silk Jackets, all the new shapes, 21s. to 128s.; former price 4, 3 gs. to 15 gs.

A beautiful Stock of Cashmere Jackets and Mantles, 21s. to 63s.; former price 2s. 9d. to 6 gs.

Matelassé Jackets, 25s. upwards; former prices, 48s. upwards.

Appliqué Mantles, 21s. upwards; former prices, 45s. upwards.

Several Hundred Light Mantles, in Stripes, Checks, and Plain Patterns, from 6s. These will be found to be mere nominal prices—about a fifth or sixth of their value.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

FURS, SEAL JACKETS, &c.

Several lots of the important Stock of the late Mr. Henry Flanders, Wholesale Furrier sold by order of the Court of Chancery, purchased, at a great discount, by

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.

Seal Jackets, trimmed Genet, from 4 gs. to 8 gs.; former prices, 10 gs. to 16 gs.

Ditto, ditto, trimmed Bear, 10 gs. to 15 gs.; former prices, 15 gs. to 25 gs.

Ditto, ditto, trimmed Raccoon, 8 gs. to 12 gs.; former price, 15 gs. to 20 gs.

Ditto, ditto, trimmed Beaver, 4 gs. to 20 gs.; former prices, 10 gs. to 35 gs.

Ditto, ditto, trimmed Sable, 20 gs. to 40 gs.; former prices, 30 gs. to 100 gs.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

DRESSES.—2000 Richly Embroidered.

Cashmere and Homespun Polonaises, Tabliers, Jackets, &c., bought at a discount of 50 per cent off the makers' prices, will be sold at 25s. to 25s. each, being less than half the usual price.

380 Fringe and Gulpure Dolmans and Jackets, in the fashionable shade of Ecru, at 3s. 9d. each.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.

The large accumulated stock of Dresses in Japanese Silks (the celebrated Leather make), in Stripes, Polka, Cashmere, Angola, Beiges, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices. Some hundreds at less than 10s. the Dress.

In addition to the extraordinary Stock of French Muslins, Percales, Cambrics, Piques, &c., will be found several thousand pieces, purchased, which will be sold at 6d. per yard under price. Patterns free on application.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

DRESS COSTUMES.—The whole of the

Magnificent Stock of Made "Material" Costumes, embracing every variety of Fabric, has been re-marked at specially low prices.

500 Micado Washing Silk Costumes will be sold at one uniform price, 24 gs., quite new.

Several Hundred Morning Costumes in Cretonne, Percale, &c., at 18s. 6d. each, ready for wear; and about 200 last Season's, at 10s. 6d.

A few Rich Velvet-Velveteen Costumes, 58s. 6d.

VERY FASHIONABLE THIS SEASON.

CASHMERE MERINOES, very wide, and

fine in quality, remarkably soft and full to the touch. In richness and variety of colour never before equalled.

All Shades, 16s. 9d. the Dress. Patterns free.

PETER ROBINSON, Oxford-street.

White Summer Fête and Promenade DRESSES, in Washing Lawns, Muslins, Brilliants, Lace Checks, Stripes, &c., Trimmed and Filled Newest Models. Patterns and Illustrations free.—Peter Robinson, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

JAYS' PERIODICAL SALE.

£20,000 worth of good BLACK SILKS, 24 inches wide, bought at Lyons from the Manufacturers. These Silks are sold at prices varying from 3s. 9d. per yard upwards, and they are by far the cheapest Messrs. Jay have ever yet offered to the public.

JAY'S PERIODICAL SALE.

VELVET COSTUMES at a cheap cost. Great Bargains. Messrs. Jay have a consignment of Foreign Black Velvets, which they are selling at 4s. 3d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 3d., 6s. 11d., and 7s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.

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